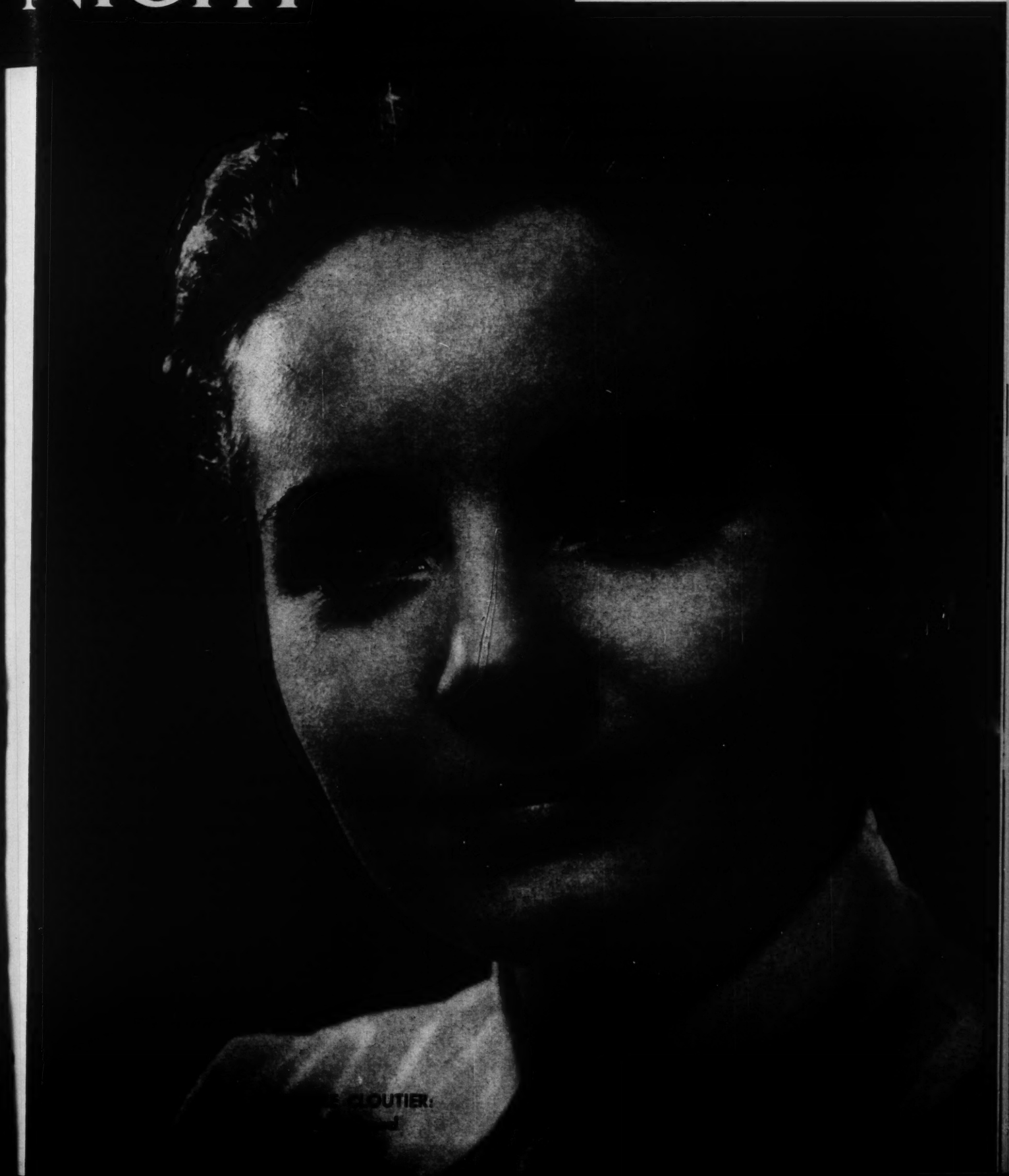
SATURDAY NIGHT

It's Not in the Bag for Ike
by L. L. L. Golden

VANCOUVER'S FABULOUS FISH STORY

CANADA'S FIRST LABOR DIPLOMAT
by Michael Barkway

MARCH 29, 1952 VOL. 67, NO. 24



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Case for South Africa

DOUGLAS MACLENNAN (SATURDAY NIGHT, March 15) asks for truth and fact in discussing South Africa. In which of these two categories would he place his prophecy that "a violent explosion is blowing up in fear-ridden South Africa . . . On April 6 the drums of hate and fear will boom through all of Africa and across to India"?

This awful prediction reminds me of the recent comment of an independent English journal: discussing the attitude to South Africa of the London *Observer*, it wrote: "Readers of *The Observer* by now must be driven to wonder why South Africa's destruction is so regularly postponed between one edition and the next."

Mr. MacLennan's article is largely an allegation of exploitation and oppression of the black people, and yet it is a fact that white South Africa is spending, absolutely and per capita, considerably more on the education and welfare of these people than any other administration in Africa. The cost to the average white family has been estimated at $125 a year.

Comment on two or three of the observations made by Mr. MacLennan indicates the degree of reliance that can be placed upon his writing. He speaks of "Malan's legislation prohibiting protest and criticism of the government." There is no legislation such as this, and a person reading any of the several opposition newspapers must come to the conclusion that there are few countries in the world where a government is more freely and regularly criticized than in the Union. Mr. MacLennan, surely, has read them.

He suggests that the authorities neglect the feeding of native children, and yet the efficacy of the school feeding scheme, which caters for hundreds of thousands of native children, has never been greater than it is today. Last week the South African Minister of Health announced that large-scale experiments have indicated that the addition of fishmeal to the staple maize diet may revolutionize the health of the Bantu people, and plans are now going ahead for provision of this fortified food to all in the country who need it.

The authorities do not expect the Native "to plant with sticks when he has heard about hoes and tractors and fertilizers." There are agricultural colleges, model holdings, a publicity set-up and 250 demonstrators to teach him modern methods of farming. Each year millions of dollars are spent by the state in improving his lands. Conservation and reclamation work alone cost $2,500,000 annually.

Likewise large sums of money are being invested in native housing, and the statement that "the slums get more slummy" creates a false impression. Mr. MacLennan singles out for high praise the housing scheme in the new gold fields. It is certainly an excellent scheme, but far from being peculiar, it is indicative of other schemes which are continually coming into operation all over the country.

Mr. MacLennan asks: "But is it not real political maturity to think of passive resistance when firearms and ballots are not available?" and one wonders here, as elsewhere in his article, whether he really knows what he is talking about.

A. W. STEWARD,
South African Government
Ottawa Information Officer

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"Non-Roman" Suggestion

I WOULD LIKE to thank you for your consideration of the feelings of true Anglicans, by your kindly alternative suggestion of "non-Roman" in the recent article on the Delegate of the King (Queen now).

If such widely-read journals as yours give us this courtesy, there will be less excuse for misunderstanding and discourtesy in our own Communion.

Rev'd. J. G. MCCAUSLAND, S.S.J.E.
Bracebridge, Ont.

A Match for Sarah?

RE THE article by B. K. Sandwell on acting with Sarah Bernhardt . . . can anyone name a present day actor or actress who could get away with a decision to give two performances on Christmas day in Montreal?

Vancouver, BC H. T. BRADFIELD

SATURDAY NIGHT

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY
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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Canadian historian EDGAR MCINNIS reviews the state of the cold war. He sees Germany as the decisive battlefield that neither East nor West dares yield . . . Vancouver columnist ERIC NICOL rakes party humorists over the coals. Some of the types he deplores—the "dirty story" man; the epigrammatist; the classical allusionist . . . A perspective view of Canada's prosperity is presented by MICHAEL BARKWAY, who breaks down figures on the new records set by seemingly everything in Canada these days . . . Home Economists are doing so well financially that men are seriously eyeing the profession, says HELEN GAGEN, herself a Home Economist . . . People consult the Royal Museum about such incongruous things as tobacco blights and oil wells, says MARGARET NESS . . . MICHAEL YOUNG outlines the leading place pulp and paper still holds in the Canadian economy.

COVER: Auburn-haired SUZANNE CLOUTIER of Ottawa warrants a SATURDAY NIGHT cover picture on two counts. First she's photogenic (she has already proven it in English and French movies). Secondly, she has just signed a six-year movie contract with Paramount. She managed a day's visit last month with her father and mother in Ottawa (father is Queen's Printer Edmond Cloutier) en route to Hollywood from London. Her acting career is some six years old; includes U.S. stage tour with Charles Laughton's Shakespearean company, repertory in France, Desdemona in Orson Welles's yet-to-be-released-here "Othello". See P. 21.—*Photo by Lingard*

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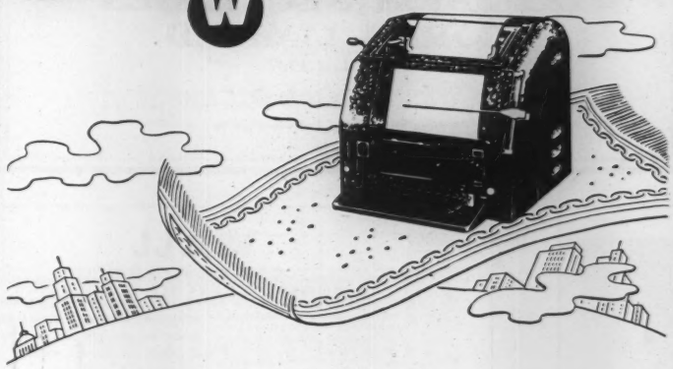

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OTTAWA VIEW

BACK TO FARM SURPLUSES AND CANNED MEAT MARKET

by Michael Barkway

FOR NEARLY two weeks now, Canadian pork has been going into cans because there was nothing else to do with it.

At the beginning of March the available cold storage was full. Forty million pounds of pork were in store compared with about 15 million last year. This cold-stored pork is what we eat in the summer months when current hog-slaughterings are short of consumption. But the peak season of hog marketing is in the spring, and this year they exceeded storage capacity. Deliveries were postponed for a week or two by raising the weight limit on top-grade hogs. But after a week or two of extra feeding the animals had to come to market. Then the Government had to take a quick decision about what to do with the surplus which we couldn't eat, couldn't export and couldn't store. There was some talk of giving it away to Britain or to somebody else who needed it. But the emergency decision was to put it in cans.

This stopped the bottom falling out of the pig market. Before that the Government had undertaken to buy five standard cuts of fresh-frozen pork out of store on September 30 at a price which would enable the packers to pay a carcass price equivalent to 26 cents a pound at Toronto or Montreal. This plan broke down when the cold-storage capacity overflowed. So the Government guarantee was extended to canned meat.

Pork in cans can at least be kept indefinitely in dry storage. It is also more marketable than frozen meat. The U.S. eats a lot of canned pork. Armies are fed on it. Even tropical countries provide a possible market. But there is an element of gamble in the business.

No one knows how much pork will have to be canned. It will partly depend on how much Canadians eat this summer. But there will be millions of pounds of it — perhaps 60 or 70 million pounds. No one knows, either, where we may be able to sell it or at what price. One hopeful sign is that the U.S. spring crop of hogs is pretty low this year. This might mean a deficiency of pork there in the fall and winter. The Government canned stuff will not be affected by the foot-and-mouth embargo; so at least some of it might get into the United States.

Effect of U. S. Embargo

FOOT-AND-MOUTH disease cannot be blamed for the hog surplus. We might have sold some pork in the U.S. if there had been no embargo; but there would still have been a considerable surplus. What the U.S. embargo may do is to aggravate the situation by reducing Canadian consumption of pork. If beef gets cheaper, after the provincial embargoes are off and the market settles down, then Canadians will probably swing back to eating beef. That would leave the Government with more pork to can.

So far cattle farmers have got top marks from the Government for not rushing to market with their animals. Unlike hogs, cattle can be kept at least a year on the farm after they might have been marketed. In 1948 there was a great accumulation of them waiting for the lifting of the embargo on exports to the U.S. When the frontier was opened, they surged across in a great wave. This could happen again. It is the policy being recommended to cattle-raisers.

Dairy Industry Hurt

THE EMBARGO has a different effect on dairy farmers. The dairy industry is caught in a squeeze. It has lost at the same time the British market for cheese and the U.S. market for dairy cattle. Last year 52,000 cows and heifers were sold to the United States. This year we are left with the equivalent number, and with the milk which they produce.

It's difficult to estimate what the extra milk production may be. Last year conditions were exceptionally favorable and production exceptionally high. The National Dairy Council's estimate of an extra 500 million pounds of milk is probably an outside guess. More sober estimates put it no higher than 400 million pounds; at the outside an increase of 2 per cent.

Obviously the extra milk cannot profitably go into cheese. In early March this year we had about 30 million pounds of cheese in store, compared with 24 million last year. But last year we sold nearly 28 million pounds to Britain, and well over 2½ million to the U.S. Now both these outlets are closed. Canadians might eat a little more if the price comes

CONTINUED ON OPPOSITE PAGE

—Ting in London Free Press

If This Gas War Catches On . . .

—Norris in the Vancouver Sun

". . . we're the other four parties sharing your phone line—we'd like to get together and draw up some ground rules . . ."

FREEDOM "UNDER U.S. CONTROL"

WHERE PUERTO RICO STANDS

by B. K. Sandwell

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS reported the other day that the constitution newly adopted by Puerto Rico would "enable the people of this U.S. territory to govern themselves for the first time under U.S. control." The despatch came from San Juan, the capital of the island, and included a statement by Governor Luis Munoz Marin that "our voters are creating a new manner of freedom in the relationship between peoples that have different cultural origins and both have equal democratic rights."

The author of the AP despatch appears to see nothing peculiar in the idea of a people able "to govern themselves" but doing so "under U.S. control." And the Governor appears to be singularly unaware of the fact that nearly a century ago a very similar "manner of freedom in the relationship between peoples" was developed by Great Britain and Canada in the British North America Act, and has been operating very successfully ever since, ending in a situation in which the two peoples are so completely independent of each other that neither can pass a law or adopt a regulation having the slightest effect in the territory of the other.

Moreover, this development came about largely because a considerable part of the population of the younger country had a different cultural origin, and both peoples—the colony and the mother country, the possession and the possessor—were equally desirous that both should have "equal democratic rights."

The Puerto Ricans are not, of course, finally determining their own destiny by voting 9 to 2 in favor of their new constitution. The effective act establishing it will be that of the United States Congress when it approves or disapproves the Puerto Rican vote. Nor will it be possible to make that act look like an exchange of pledges between two independent sovereignties, as the Irish did by calling the British Act of Parliament creating the Irish Free State a treaty; for the United States can make treaties only by special procedure and with a two-thirds majority in the Senate, and will certainly not dignify the Puerto Rican measure in that way. The United States Government clearly continues to be the source of all true sovereign power in Puerto Rico, as is claimed by the Independence party in the island.

ACTUALLY the considerations which prevent the setting up of a truly independent sovereignty in Puerto Rico are precisely the same as those which prevent the surrender by Great Britain of its ultimate sovereignty over the northern part of the island of Ireland. They are considerations of national security, based on geographical factors. On the other hand the new constitution confers on the Puerto Rican islanders so large a measure of self-government—extremely close to that enjoyed by Canada between 1900 and the Statute of Westminster—that it is difficult to believe that it will not be followed, after the lapse of a generation or two, by complete independence.

The Puerto Ricans are as profoundly Spanish in their culture as the French of Canada are profoundly French, and one of their first acts in their new freedom will be to increase the use of Spanish and diminish the teachings of English in their school system. This will be a much more effective cultural operation than the effort to build up Erse as the national language of Ireland.

In the long run the United States may have to content itself with such overlordship of Puerto Rico as can be obtained by the exercise of its economic power—which is and will continue to be enormous because of its great buying and investing power, the proximity of its markets, and the prevailing poverty of the islanders. Improved health conditions due to American intervention have caused a fantastic growth of population in Puerto Rico, and the natural resources of the island are so limited that a low standard of living must inevitably continue for many years.

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OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

down; but again this depends partly on what happens to meat prices.

But if there's no market for extra cheese production, we could eat more Canadian butter; 17 million pounds is exactly what we imported during the current season.

If the extra milk is used this way, we are still left with what might have gone into cheese. Last year's cheese exports were the equivalent of at least 300 million pounds of milk. Neither cheese nor butter can be kept in cold storage for more than 12 months. If, therefore, the Government wants to maintain dairy prices by storing the surplus, it will have to be turned into dried and evaporated milk products. These can be kept in dry storage like the canned pork.

Sterling Position

IT WAS ironical that this revival of the dairy problem coincided with the sterling area's latest attempt to re-establish a trading balance and restore the pound. We talk glibly about keeping out imported butter because we have driven New Zealand—which produces much cheaper butter and cheese than we do—into a gentleman's agreement which limits her exports. We admit only as much New Zealand butter as we need to maintain supplies. If we managed next year to produce all we need we could keep out all New Zealand butter.

There is, as yet, no such agreement applying to cheese. Probably about five or six million pounds of New Zealand cheese have been ordered for import this year, some of it to be delivered as late as August. It's a very small quantity in relation to the total market, but dairy farmers are protesting that it is just enough to upset their "orderly marketing arrangements."

Thus, the dollar-sterling problem comes full circle. Britain cannot buy our cheese because the sterling area has no dollars to spare. Canada has welcomed the sterling area's plan to restore the pound. Part of the plan is that New Zealand should earn a dollar surplus of $75 million this year. New Zealand's only staple exports are wool, meat, butter and cheese.

We have put meat imports under licence. We won't take New Zealand butter if we can produce enough at home. Some of us are complaining about the imports of cheese. At the same time the United States dairy ban, which affects us in a minor way, keeps out New Zealand's butter and cheese from that market.

Yes, of course, we all want to see sterling restored. We all applaud the sterling countries' efforts to get into trading balance with the dollar world. We all know it's our deepest interest. But an observer from Mars would hardly think so.

EDITORIALS

Boards Must Follow Judicial Processes

ANY GOVERNMENT Board having judicial as well as administrative functions must exercise its judicial functions to reach judicial decisions. If the Board reaches what is definitely a judicial decision by administrative rather than judicial action, the courts may step in and cancel the decision even if the board is protected by legislation against court action.

This is the significant meaning of the incisive judgment Chief Justice Robertson of Ontario has written endorsing the famous Gale decision. Its application goes far beyond the Ontario Labor Board, and because of its significance it is to be hoped that the case will be carried to the Supreme Court of Canada. The points at issue should be settled once and for all.

The Ontario Labor Board refused to make any inquiry as to whether the union documents before it were true or false, despite the fact that the documents had been challenged. No magistrate, no matter what his experience and his knowledge of the case before him, can safely refuse to hear defence evidence. The decision of the Board is not and has not been an issue. The sole issue is the way the Board reached that decision.

We do not share the alarm of labor leaders that the Gale decision now endorsed unanimously by the Appeal Court, throws labor issues back into the courts and thus destroys the basic reasons for setting up Labor Boards. As we read the reasons Chief Justice Robertson has given for judgment, the protection against taking union disputes into court still stands as long as the Labor Board remembers it is a judicial body.

The Gale decision as now interpreted is a warning to Labor Boards that they must carry out their judicial duties in a judicial manner if their decisions are to be immune from court review. All that was needed in the case of the Newspaper Guild against *The Globe and Mail* was evidence that the Labor Board had investigated the serious allegations made by *The Globe and Mail* Counsel.

It is important to serve notice on the growing number of Government bodies that they cannot safely neglect judicial processes in reaching judicial decisions.

Ike Wins First Battle

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE primary brought only 1-500th of the voters of the U.S. to the polls. Yet the size of this sample has been greatly magnified by the intensity of the campaigning for the leading Republican and Democratic candidates and the public interest which this aroused. Here for the first time was a chips-down count, and not a public opinion sample or a symposium of expert opinion. And in fact one of the most interesting things about the New Hampshire result was the evidence it gave that the experts, the most seasoned of political reporters as well as astute politicians right up to the level of Taft himself, are still misjudging the intentions of the voters just as they did in the 1948 election.

Even the 16 New Hampshire editors, small-town men supposed to be close to their people, polled by *Newsweek* shortly before the voting, were quite wrong on the local feeling towards Truman. "Truman will have no contest," "Truman vastly more popular than Kefauver," "Truman still great white father to Democrats"; was their general reaction. One of the 16 conceded Kefauver a close win, one thought he had a chance, still another gave him two delegates. He won all 12. On Taft the local editors, like the most experienced and independent of visiting correspondents, were swayed by the smoothly professional Taft campaign and his apparent advantage over the absent Eisenhower. By voting day their general feeling was that Taft would get six of the 14 delegates and Ike would win the preferential poll by the closest of margins. But Ike took all 14 delegates and swept the "beauty contest."

What does it all add up to? American editorial comment stresses very widely that Ike has won only the first battle and not the campaign, and that Taft could afford better than Ike to lose on what was conceded to be the General's territory. Had Taft won, the rush to climb on his bandwagon could hardly have been stopped; now, the Eisenhower campaign will take on new momentum. There is little apology in the newspapers for the President's showing. The vote is taken to show that corruption is a big issue, that people want new men, with clean records, and further that they resented Mr. Truman's remark that primaries were "eyewash." His cynical entry into the New Hampshire vote after that crack, and without bothering to make an appearance in the state, did not go down. Some "experts" expect that this setback will only raise Mr. Truman's dander and decide him to seek re-election. But the evident determination of the South, backing Senator Richard Russell, to split the Democratic vote in such a situation, really blocks that course. Truman's political miracle of 1948 cannot be repeated in the fetid atmosphere of 1952.

Getting Ready for the Sugaring Party

This Is Sterling's Crisis

UNDER the courageous guidance of Mr. R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the sterling countries of the Commonwealth are making a last valiant try to save sterling. They have accepted the view so often expounded on this side of the Atlantic that the root of their trouble lies in their own internal inflation. They are setting out to tackle it in their different ways.

For the United Kingdom this has meant a change of direction. It has meant curbing activities which the Labor Government encouraged, notably in the investment program which was desirable in itself but which the economy could not support. It has meant reducing, though not yet abolishing, the food subsidies which gave British people a distorted idea of the hard facts of international trade. It has meant a first step towards easing taxation which in Britain had reached the point which some people say it is reaching here: it had become an inflationary influence. A new attempt is being made to open a chink in the barrier of controls by which the Labor Government had tried, inevitably without success, to insulate Britain from the outside world.

It is a formidable thing to say, but this is the crisis of sterling. The Oxford dictionary defines this overworked word as meaning "the point in the progress of a disease when a change takes place which is decisive of recovery or death." Death can come

quickly. Recovery is always slow and painful. We must be prepared for a long period of convalescence for sterling; premature rushes at convertibility will merely end in relapse. Canada must therefore adapt itself to several years during which the sterling countries will be able to buy only necessities from us.

Limited Canadian Exports

THIS PROSPECT raises serious doubt whether the Canadian Government is taking a sufficiently constructive view of our export markets. Mr. C. D. Howe repeatedly assures us that the latest sterling restrictions will not reduce the total of U.K. imports from Canada. He is probably right. He is also right that, from the national balance of payments point of view, this is the important thing. But it is not much consolation to the cheese producers, tobacco growers, apple growers and other exporters who are frustrated in their long battle to hang onto the post-war British market.

The calm—not to say complacency—with which the Government has received the latest cuts is in fascinating contrast to the spirit which prevailed in 1949. Then Mr. Howe rushed over to London and by personal appeal persuaded the British Government to spend an extra $20 million, which it could ill afford, to buy a few surpluses which were particularly troublesome. But that was a month before the general election. A similar appeal to the British Government now would very properly be refused. But a greater show of concern on the Canadian Government's part would be altogether fitting, even if this is not an election year.

In the past the Government was generally too intolerant of the British attempts to bridge the dollar gap. One would often have thought that nothing was at stake more important than the convenience of a few Canadian exporters — and, of course, in 1949 their votes. Now the Government seems to have gone to the other extreme. One would think that Britain's need to purchase strategic materials for rearmament quite eclipsed the plight of other Canadian exporters.

Since this is a situation that we shall have to endure for some years, it deserves longer-term thinking and a more constructive approach than the Government has yet exercised.

The School Broadcasts

AROUND dinnertime the other night we walked into a living room that rang with pistol shots, screams and hoofbeats. Somebody on the radio was having a bad time. Then the hubbub died down and we appreciated the quiet. The outlaw had evidently been cornered and gave up; once more the Lone Ranger cowboy had done a public service. While an announcer told our own cowboys stretched before the radio to print name and address on the back of a box-top, we were thinking about the rest of the week. The next night wouldn't be the Ranger; it would be Hopalong who went through the pistols-screams-hoofbeats formula, and the night after that someone else—with our cowboys not missing one of them. For it seems that cowboys (both on the radio and in the living room) are here for a while.

The best antidote we know is the CBC's school broadcasts, now in their tenth year. An estimated 600,000 Canadian school children hear half-hour programs planned by a teacher-broadcaster committee. The broadcasts are used by teachers as an integral part of their lessons, and include such things as programs dealing with famous Canadians and full-length radio versions of Shakespeare's plays. Last year the Department of Transport issued 8,252 free radio licenses to schools. The CBC and provincial departments of education spend about $200,000 annually for the school broadcasts. This spring, after seven years' of service, Dr. W. P. Percival, Director of Protestant Education in Quebec, retired as Chairman of the National Advisory Council on School Broadcasting; Dr. R. O. MacFarlane, Deputy Minister of Education for Manitoba, succeeded him. We have no idea how many adults listen to cowboy shows, but the CBC tells us that many school broadcast programs have higher ratings of adult listenership than other daytime programs.

—Robert Muckleston

PIERRE LEFEVRE

The Adjudicator

DRAMA festival productions all have four acts with the first three building up interest and excitement for the main act of the evening—the star performance by the lone adjudicator as he assesses the play, the actors, the direction, the lighting, the costumes and the set.

Sometimes the adjudicator has yielded to the temptation to get laughs at the expense of the other performers; occasionally he has left annoyed feelings behind him as he moves in his dramatic progress across Canada.

This year Mr. Pierre Lefevre has been persistently pleasant, always helpful. After the audience had gone home he has spent hours with the actors going back over the play. We watched him in action one night with a group of young actors sitting on the floor around him, and always he was constructive and never sarcastic.

Mr. Lefevre was born in New York and educated in England and France and brings to adjudication a knowledge of the stage of all three countries. He has just completed his work in Canada. The plays he has selected move to Dominion Festival at Saint John where Mr. Michel St. Denis, a former favorite adjudicator, will take on where Mr. Lefevre has left off.

Already there are requests that Mr. Lefevre come back to Canada to adjudicate the finals next year. We hope he will.

Experiment in Diplomacy

MR. PAT CONROY, formerly Secretary-Treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor, goes to Washington this month to take up an unusual appointment. He becomes Canada's first Labor Attaché. Just as there is no precedent in Canadian diplomacy for his appointment, so it is clear that Mr. Conroy's work in Washington will set no precedents for other appointments. Both the status of Mr. Conroy in the labor movement and the circumstances of Canadian-U.S. labor relations make this a unique job.

Speculation that the Government might have bigger jobs in Ottawa in view for Mr. Conroy is, at this time, idle. Obviously the Government is in no position to commit itself to him any more than he is able or willing to commit himself to the Government. There is, in any case, such a tremendous scope offered in the Washington appointment that it is foolish to look further at present.

The circumstances surrounding the appointment are discussed in an article on Page 8. For our part we hope wholeheartedly that it may mark a new era in labor relations between Canada and the United States. It has always seemed to us anomalous that so many of the powerful Canadian unions should continue in such strange subjection to their American counterparts. The unions, it is true, call themselves "international." Their policies are formally decided by conventions which the Canadian branches attend. But the "international headquarters" which provide the day-to-day direction and the senior offices—with power even to fire Canadian leaders—are manned largely, if not exclusively, by Americans. U.S. sentiment, particularly in left-wing quarters, has always been so bitterly opposed to "colonialism" that it is strange indeed that the big American trade unions should continue to exercise what is virtually colonial rule over Canadian unions.

To them, and to Canadian trade unionists themselves, we commend the example of Commonwealth evolution under British auspices. It is high time that the "empire" of the international trade unions was transformed into a "commonwealth" in which Canadian unions would have real independence.

Fla., Can.,

TIME WAS when the Canadian who travelled could acquire, not without the cost of some time and money, a flattering *cachet*. First of all there was the number of Atlantic crossings, casually mentioned, of course; rivalling this was the kinship with King Neptune garnered from "crossing the line". In the age of air travel came first the flight across the continent; today even the cult of the short-snorter has disappeared and trans-Atlantic travellers content themselves with a brief "flew, of course".

Last citadel of distinction to fall has been the winter vacation in the south; now, in Canada, the glowing, sunburned countenance among the fogs and drizzle of March is commonplace.

Some eventual significance may attach to all this. At the moment, one point occurs to us. When Representative Sheehan gets around to buying Canada from the British, he may find the forces of occupation too strongly entrenched behind him, with the Red Ensign flying bravely over every patio and orange grove.

They're putting a heart into a mountain

near Kitimat, B.C.

Both the power-house and the ten-mile tunnel shown above, in an artist's visualization, will actually be located deep underground. In the sketch at right, the irregular dark area near Kitimat is tomorrow's vast reservoir of power-giving water.

And what a heart! ...The world's biggest single power-house at Kemano, designed to pump life into the world's largest aluminum smelter at Kitimat. From a huge man-made cavern 1,600 feet deep inside the chest of the yet nameless mountain.

But put your imagination in dream-gear, because this is only part of the giant project now a-building — on the unearthly scale of a scientific fantasy — in a mountainous corner of British Columbia.

This is an Aluminum Company of Canada project — Canada's latest answer to the free world's sore need for strategic aluminum. Its realization will involve an area of 5,000 square miles. Jobs to be done include: the raising of lakes a hundred feet or more above their present levels; building the largest rock-fill dam in the Commonwealth; boring ten miles of tunnel through a mountain chain; creating and harnessing one of the world's highest water drops for power use; and stringing a transmission line between two mountain peaks — with helicopters.

The potential output of aluminum from this 'Martian' project will be 500,000 metric tons annually.

Yes, this is among the very greatest things to happen to the West since the transcontinental railroads were built. One of the biggest strides yet in Canada's march to greatness.

In keeping with its tradition of pioneering with the pioneers, the Bank of Montreal recently opened a branch at Kitimat ... to provide banking facilities for the hundreds of Canadians already at work there.

Canada's First Bank is proud of this opportunity to chalk up yet another 'first' in the service of Canada, its industries and its people.

BANK OF MONTREAL

Canada's First Bank

"MY BANK"
TO A MILLION CANADIANS
B of M

WORKING WITH CANADIANS IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE SINCE 1817

IT'S NOT IN THE BAG FOR IKE

Despite Eisenhower's impressive showing in New Hampshire, he still has a long way to go before winning the GOP nomination

by L. L. L. Golden

New York

GEORGE HOWARD FERGUSON, the Premier of Ontario who led the Conservative Party to success in three general elections, knew politics. He understood what made a party tick. It was he who once told this reporter that two things kept a party organization together: patronage and the hope of patronage.

It is worth keeping that in mind when trying to assess the chances of the candidates now in the field for the Republican presidential nomination in the United States. Right now there are four candidates for the Republican nomination: Senator Robert Taft, General Dwight Eisenhower, Harold Stassen and Governor Earl Warren.

The real struggle for power is, so far, between Senator Taft and his smooth, highly-efficient organization, and General Eisenhower's dispersed forces. Warren and Stassen are well in the rear.

Which of the two lead candidates is ahead? No one can really be sure. Nor can any poll tell the whole story. The choice will be made at Chicago on July 7 by 1,129 men and women picked in various ways, and the general public's opinion only provides a framework, sometimes not much of that.

Nor can the New Hampshire primaries of March 11 tell the story. The result was pro-Eisenhower. It was in the Democratic primary on the same date anti-Truman. No one would suggest for a moment that the result in this tiny state, with only four votes in the Electoral College, means that General Ike is in and President Truman will take a licking at the Convention when the Democrats assemble.

As far as the GOP is concerned, the struggle is only in its infancy. The Eisenhower supporters are, naturally, happy at the result. But they were in a blue funk before the votes were counted and there is right now a general push on, because of their scare, to ask Paul Hoffman, president of Ford Foundation, to take over the organization of the Eisenhower campaign.

As for Mr. Hoffman, his contribution, in the latter stages of the New Hampshire primary was a notable one. He was rushed in because of the fear that Taft was going to upset the apple cart in a state considered safe as a Canadian bank for Eisenhower at the start of the campaign. Incidentally, about twenty five per cent of the voters are of French-Canadian origin in New Hampshire.

To many Canadians, when it was announced that Ike Eisenhower would let his name stand for nomination, that day meant that the highly admired general was a shoo-in. Many American innocents not only said but believed the same thing. Today Taft is not only right in the picture. Many who understand American politics believe that were the convention held this afternoon he would have a first class chance to win.

The reasons are clear. First, the party regulars know and understand Taft. He is their man. For years and years, in and out of Congress, he has fought the Democrats. He has never asked for mercy. His head has been bloody, but not bowed.

Wrong on foreign affairs? Few important public men have been so dead wrong. But to many true-blue, Administration-hating Republicans that means little. In fact, they are not so sure that Taft is wrong or has ever been. To them he is the fighter who, on every front, has battled Roosevelt and Truman and all they stood for. To them this is enough. What more need one ask of a party man?

Then the Old Guard, those who through the toughest battles have slugged it out for the Republican Party, now believe that the Democrat Administration is through. Taft knows them. He knows what they have done in the Party. And should the Party be returned, there is a chance for tangible appreciation for their labor.

What will a new man—say an Eisenhower—do for them? Why, he doesn't even know they exist, let alone appreciate what they have done in all these years since 1932 when Herbert Hoover was defeated. Only if they are convinced that Taft can't possibly win the election will these men swerve away from voting for him at Chicago. But then, their feeling is so strong it will be hard to convince them of that.

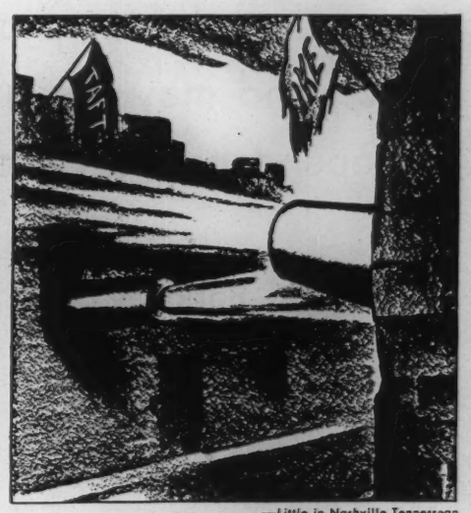
Taft is well organized. He has been through two earlier conventions. His own knowledge of the Party workers, his highly skilled advisers, his team of able, experienced men who understand what makes a party work and where the bodies lie buried make Taft formidable for anyone.

Taft has been active in his campaign since last summer. The announcement that he would run came way back last October, something that is ordinarily not done. He was going to tie it all up before the Eisenhower forces even began rolling.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

—Justus in Minneapolis Star

"WON'T BE LONG NOW!"



—Little in Nashville Tennessean

"NO TRUCE HERE, EITHER."

—Knott in Dallas News

"IT'S REBELLION, BOSS!"

—Shanks in Buffalo News

NEW SHOW AT THE CAPITOL

LOU GOLDEN, *formerly* SATURDAY NIGHT'S *Queen's Park and Ottawa correspondent under the pen-name "Politicus," is now in New York.*

CANADA'S FIRST LABOR DIPLOMAT

Pat Conroy will interpret the Canadian labor picture to the U. S., and may bring a bit more independence to Canadian unions

by Michael Barkway

—Capitol Press

THE ROW in the Canadian Congress of Labor last summer had nothing to be said for it. It arose from a complicated dispute about a Canadian leader who had been fired by his American boss. It involved the refusal of one member of the executive to abide by the view of the large majority. It represented a failure of loyalty which is a bad omen for the CCL. But it did have the one advantage of making Pat Conroy available for new public service.

Secretary-treasurer of the Canadian Congress of Labor almost from its beginning, chief architect of its success, Conroy walked out on a question of principle. He never revisited the CCL offices, except quietly at night to collect his personal things. He begged the Congress not to cheapen itself by making public appeals for his return. To this day he has refused to discuss in public the issue on which he resigned. The principle involved is clear to him and, he believes, to his old colleagues. He lets it go at that.

For eleven years Conroy was Labor's chief spokesman to the Government. No one has more often and more firmly opposed Government policies, pleaded, criticized and condemned. No one has pulled fewer punches. Yet when Pat Conroy got back to Ottawa after the Vancouver convention at which he resigned, six Cabinet ministers phoned him to say they were sorry and to find out the story. They were headed by C. D. Howe. Most of them wanted to see him personally. The Cabinet collectively approved the idea of offering him the post of labor attaché in Washington.

Pat, on his side, has made it very clear to everybody that he hasn't changed any of his views. They haven't made a Liberal out of him by giving him a job. But, he says, "I'll obey the rules, same as any other Government servant." You can bet your bottom dollar he will. He might get mad and walk out: any one is entitled to do that. What he won't do is to be disloyal while he's still a Government servant.

The idea of appointing labor attachés to Canadian posts abroad has been discussed for some years. At least five years ago Conroy put it up to "Mike" Pearson when he was still Under-Secretary for External Affairs. He renewed his appeal after Pearson became Secretary of State. The Cabinet looked at the idea more than once. The U.S. has had such a post since 1945, and now has 32 labor attachés abroad. First they were career civil servants; later men with a career in trade unions were appointed—men like Joe Godson, the U.S. labor attaché in Ottawa. The British started it, by appointing a man in Washington during the war; the Labor Government appointed many more, but did not include Ottawa.

The argument which Conroy repeatedly put to the Canadian ministers was that the day of "silk-hat diplomacy" is over. "Foreign policy," he would say, "is springing increasingly from the people." (Conroy unblushingly says "the proletariat.") "Silk-hat diplomats can't make contact with labor men in foreign countries. We need our own labor men to tell us what is going on in foreign labor circles."

However sympathetic ministers may have been with this argument, they faced several difficulties. One was that labor wouldn't really be satisfied unless one of their own men was appointed. (There is a great *mystique* about trade unionism.) But if a man was chosen out of one of the labor congresses, the other was liable to be infuriated. At any rate nothing got done until Pat Conroy was out of a job.

It's hard to say yet whether it is the general principle of labor attachés that the Government has accepted, or just the idea of what Pat Conroy may be able to do for Canada in Washington. I suspect it's largely the latter.

When the CCL lost Conroy, other trade unions jumped in. Philip Murray wanted him for the CIO in the United States. John L. Lewis wanted him for the United Mineworkers. The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions wanted him in Europe. Philip Murray is an old personal friend; he comes from the same part of Scotland. John Lewis is an old and respected boss. The ICFTU had tried previously to get Conroy as international president. None of them could be lightly brushed off.

"CANADA," says Conroy modestly, repeating an old tune in a new setting, "seems to have much more influence in the international labor field than our numbers would warrant." He decided to stay Canadian. I told him I was glad. His answer was typical. He said gruffly, shortly and finally: "Aye, it's a pretty good country."

Conroy is a little, short chap; stocky and tough. His blue eyes are sharp and clear. His face is as firm as rock: nothing flexible about it or him. He talks quietly and decisively. On a platform he shoots his sentences out, and they fall as violently as punches. Behind a desk he talks reasonably and intelligently; but he knows his own views. You don't hear him say, "On the one hand . . . and

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JUSTICE—A RIGHT, NOT A LUXURY

Free legal aid for those who are unable to pay for it is an important assurance of justice for rich and poor alike

by Shaun Durney

WHEN Fred Morton goes on trial in a Toronto courtroom a few weeks from now, he will have as his counsel J. J. Robinette, one of the most successful and respected criminal lawyers in Canada.

Morton, charged with beating his girl friend to death, is broke, or nearly so. In any case, he couldn't afford a lawyer of Robinette's calibre. Yet he will have the best defense that the legal profession in Ontario can provide.

He will benefit, as hundreds already have, from the Province's new legal aid plan, a program aimed at insuring that no man will go without legal assistance merely because he can't pay for it. The scheme is fostered by the Law Society of Upper Canada, the governing body of the profession in Ontario. But it has its counterparts in most of the other provinces of Canada and in most civilized countries of the world. Apart from its commendable official object, the program, unofficially, is one of public relations for the legal profession.

The idea of legal aid is not new. It springs right from Magna Charta. But only in the past year has it made any great headway in Ontario, where there are more lawyers and more need for them than anywhere in the nation.

There are 44 county law associations in the Province and all but four have some form of legal aid organizations, some of them very elaborate. The largest is located in Toronto, in the crowded offices of York County Sheriff J. D. Conover.

To be eligible for legal aid a person must have an annual income of less than $900, plus $200 for each dependent. Applicants may include destitute widows, and, on the other hand, downright crackpots. Their problems range from the very real and tragic to the fancied and ridiculous. The procedure is simple. Applicants appear before a clinic of lawyers each Monday night in the sheriff's office. Some need only advice, a lesser number really need the services of a lawyer, and are given them. Others just want whatever is free.

THE FIRST CLINIC was held on Oct. 15 of last year. By the end of the year 529 applicants had been interviewed, and 163 of them were referred to lawyers for assistance. Already the Sheriff's office is overtaxed with legal aid work. Probably 3,000 applications will be handled in the first year. Despite transportation difficulties during Toronto's streetcar strike, 39 people came to one clinic.

The response of the lawyers has been on a less imposing scale. In York County 160 lawyers (or firms) have offered to take cases and 140 more have agreed to do the screening and advising work of the clinics. There are 1,700 lawyers in the County, about 1,000 of them members of the County Law Association.

In Grey County, on the other hand, every lawyer belongs to both the clinic and the case panel. An indigent person has only to go to the nearest lawyer to be sure of help.

Most of those who require help are involved in civil matters. In some cases a word of advice is sufficient. Where court action is necessary, it is undertaken promptly. A peroxide blonde won a $250 settlement from a hair preparation firm because she insisted it ruined her tresses. Another woman got a similar amount for an injury she suffered in a large department store. In both cases, a letter from a lawyer, stating the facts, did the trick.

The applications for aid in criminal cases come mostly from Toronto's Don Jail. The majority of these have resulted in convictions. The men were plainly guilty but they were assigned lawyers to make sure they were given fair trials. One of the first legal aid clients was a bank robber. He was found guilty and sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. A few days later he and two other men sawed their way out of the jail. He was later recaptured.

Most of the civil actions are for small claims and most of the crimes are petty ones, the affairs of the poor who cannot afford the luxury of justice. But there are the chisellers and the cranks, too.

In the offices of Earl Smith, Secretary of the Law Society, there is a voluminous and colorful file on the representative of the Moon God. This gentleman presented several brightly decorated briefs to the clinic in which he said that the Moon God had disclosed certain colors to him. These hues, he said, had been stolen and used by the large department stores and the makers of Neon signs. He wanted to recover the colors for his cult.

Another man came to the clinic for advice. He talked with a lawyer for about an hour until the session was over. Then he gave the lawyer a lift home—in a new Buick.

In Saint John, NB, the wife of a sea captain asked the local legal aid bureau for help in some minor matter. The owner of several valuable properties, she was obviously ineligible. A lawyer asked why she had applied. "Young man," she answered, "I'm tired of paying lawyers."

An applicant from the Toronto jail admitted

CONTINUED ON IBC

APPLICANTS are carefully screened. J. P. Nelligan, Toronto lawyer, questions woman applying for aid. —Toronto Telegram

—Vancouver Province

FIGHTING GAME FISH, a summer steelhead, gives the author a battle in the Cedar Pool on the Capilano, a few minutes' drive from his downtown office.

VANCOUVER'S FABULOUS FISH STORY

Businessmen become anglers in less than ten minutes; the time it takes to drive to their favorite stream

by John Pintail Lillington

THERE was a hint of spring in the air the day the big rainbow followed the shoreline of English Bay to Vancouver's harbor mouth. Above him some two hundred odd feet, there was a din of traffic as hundreds of automobiles roared across Lion's Gate Span. On the flooding tide he moved into the estuary of the Capilano, his home river. There he spent the night, but in the early morning while it was still dark, he swam upstream. By that evening he had covered a full mile, pausing only for short rests at the Cribbing Pool, then on through the Doctor's, and a final quarter-mile battle through white water to the Cedar Hole.

At this moment an angler, wading the shallow run above the pocket, cast his lure into the Cedar Hole. The great trout rolled and snapped at the spinner but did not take it. Tommy Mayo saw the fish roll, and knew he had just missed the largest steelhead he had ever seen.

Shortly after daybreak the following morning, St. Valentine's Day, 1951, Tommy waded the ripple again and placed his spinner under the overhanging branches of the cedar and allowed it to drift a few yards. The rainbow was still there, but he boiled out of the pool, hitting straight upstream some fifty yards. Tommy waded slowly to a spot directly opposite the steelhead. On his next cast there was a terrific strike.

The trout was a winter run steelhead, weighing 21 pounds six ounces, and while bigger steelheads have been caught from the Capilano and other rivers in the area, there have been none better.

The steelhead, a true rainbow trout, spends about half its life in fresh water and half in the sea. It is truly the finest fast water game fish on the Pacific Coast. There are about a dozen steelhead rivers within easy access of Vancouver, but the Capilano actually divides West and North Vancouver. During the steelhead run, many business men carry their tackle in their cars, fishing the rivers on the way to and from their offices. Vancouver is probably the only city of its size in the world where record-breaking rainbow trout can be caught in a seven minutes' drive from the city centre.

Last May, when the Sportsmen's Show was held in Vancouver, an angler in charge of a booth decorated to resemble a fisherman's camp decided to have fresh caught fish on display each of the six evenings of the show. Opening day, he left his office early in the afternoon and was back at his desk in exactly 54 minutes with a 13 pounder from the Capilano. The following day he went out in a boat at the mouth of Vancouver harbor, and in an hour or so had two salmon. One was eight pounds, the other better than 20.

Sir Charles Boucher, on his arrival from New Zealand on April 1 of last year, wanted to catch a Pacific salmon. An hour later he was trolling just off the cricket pitch of Stanley Park, almost in the shadows of Vancouver buildings, when he struck and landed a 20 pound salmon and lost another. Total time on the water—one hour and 45 minutes. With still two hours to put in before a dinner engagement, he tried his hand at steelhead fishing, but with less success.

The Capilano River is the western boundary of North Vancouver. But there is another excellent steelhead river in North Vancouver, the Seymour, three miles east, over Second Narrows Bridge.

—Vancouver Province

PRIZE BEAUTY caught by Tommy Mayo was sent to his brother in Owen Sound, Ontario, for mounting.

THOSE who have fished for steelheads consider them the most unpredictable of all fresh water game fish. At times they will take any type of lure or bait. But then again they may turn down the choicest offering. Popular lures are brass and nickel spinners, devon minnows painted red or orange, the tail of a cooked shrimp, and, of late years, the lowly night crawler or dew worm. Fresh steelhead roe is the deadliest bait, but it is banned in the Capilano and Seymour, and in all Vancouver Island rivers. Many are caught on flies, particularly on Vancouver Island, and in the Coquihalla River, 100 miles east of Vancouver. But the Capilano became world-famous for producing two winners in Field and Stream competition, which is continent-wide. Requirements are that the big trout be taken on flies only.

Winter steelheads enter all Lower Mainland rivers in late November and continue to run until early April. But four rivers of the dozen also boast a summer run of steelheads, including the Capilano and the Seymour. These summer fish enter the rivers in late March and continue on through the summer.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 36

JOHN PINTAIL LILLINGTON *is Outdoors Editor of* The Vancouver Daily Province.

SENSE AND SCIENCE FIGHT FIRE LOSSES

by Michael Young

By making fire safety pay, underwriters' associations are reducing fire losses and lowering cost of insurance.

—Nott & Merrill, all photos

PRESSURE and volume of foam developed is recorded as part of the test of a fire extinguisher.

IN THE "good old days" you could get a loaf of bread for a nickel and $100 worth of fire insurance for $1.36; today you pay about three times as much for your bread, but you can get your fire insurance for much less than half the good-old-days' price.

Greater business volume and streamlined office procedure have helped to cut costs and hence rates, but the most important factor in keeping the rates down has been a regular reduction in the degree of risk a fire insurance company assumes when it issues a policy. The companies themselves are responsible for this reduction in risk.

About 170 fire and casualty stock insurance companies in Canada are Board or Tariff companies. They sponsor and support Underwriters' Associations, and the Underwriters' Associations spend a lot of their time stopping fires before they start.

They go about this in several ways: One of them is by applying financial pressure through what they call key rate. In the offices of the Canadian Underwriters' Association in Toronto, for instance, there are plans of every town and city in Ontario. These plans show the location and construction of all the buildings in the community. Things like fire walls, parapets, accessibility are noted. Also shown are the locations of hydrants, the routes of water mains and the pressure in them. Details on the size of the fire department, its equipment, whether the firemen are paid, whether they are full time or volunteer are also given.

On the basis of these and numerous other factors related to the planning and administration of the city itself, the underwriters determine the key rate for insurance premiums. This is the basis of individual rates which vary with construction and use of the building, and is used by all Board companies. The underwriters can and do use this key rate to put a financial squeeze on municipalities whose fire fighting equipment is not up to what they believe is scratch. Pressure through the key rate has been applied on many occasions.

Edmonton is just one example. The growth of the city during the war and postwar years outstripped the growth of its fire fighting organization and equipment. A disastrous fire a few years ago demonstrated the inadequacy of the city's fire fighting arrangements. The Underwriters had been pressing the city to remedy this condition for some time, so after the fire they slapped a substantial penalty on the key rate. This hit all property, and resulted in prompt action by the city to develop its fire fighting arrangements to a degree proportional to the city's growth. The penalty on the key rate was subsequently removed, and, as a result of the Underwriters' action, Edmonton is now well equipped to deal with fires.

The key rate is also a good sized club when it is used against municipalities seeking new industries. A high key rate means high insurance rates to the industry unless it provides its own fire fighting equipment, such as a sprinkler system. Further, since the industries will all carry fire insurance, they'll all be forewarned that the fire protection arrangements of the municipality in which they propose to locate are inadequate, by standards of fire insurance companies.

The underwriters also cut losses through the individual rate, which sits on top of the key rate. This is something the individual can do something about himself. On a form the inspectors fill out when they inspect the building (they inspect all non-residential buildings when the town plan is being drawn up) the person getting fire insurance can see just what the absence of a fire wall, or a parapet on top of the building, or the use of unprotected steel beams, or the failure to employ a watchman mean to him in dollars and cents paid in his premium. Frequently it is shown that if he is going to carry fire insurance, it will pay him in cold cash to put in the added safety features.

For example, there is a charge of four cents per hundred dollars of insurance per year for using combustible material for a ceiling; there is a four cents per hundred reduction for installing fire extinguishers. On a $20,000 policy, improvements through these two items save $16 per year—and that is just a beginning. The Underwriters have a schedule of some 400 items which can determine charges or credits for building construction. In addition there are more than 2,200 different kinds of occupancies which get different rates.

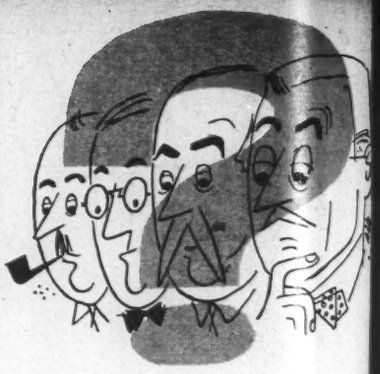
By keeping insurance buyers posted on these savings, the Underwriters are cleaning up many fire hazards in existing buildings: the savings sometimes will pay for the improvements in a few years. And it is obviously worth while for builders to check with the underwriters for these economies before they start construction of new buildings. In this case the savings are probably pure gravy.

The underwriters report there has been an encouraging increase in the number of these inquiries since the end of the war. During the war contractors doing work for the Government were required to check their plans with the Underwriters. They saw the business logic of this procedure and have continued to follow it.

Through another arm, the Underwriters go further back in the construction and manufacturing

CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

OIL BURNERS get many tests. (Left) engineers check motor speed under reduced voltage conditions, while (right) old and new sprinkler heads get operation tests.



A WORD TO THE WIVES

by Bernice Coffey

Illustration by Frank Sibley

MADAM, ARE YOU GREGARIOUS? Can you toss off a dinner party in your home with the aplomb of an Elsa Maxwell? Is your sense of social values well honed? Are you in good health? Have you a sixth sense that tells you when to talk and when to be quiet? If your answer to all these questions is "Yes" you are a flawless example of that modern phenomenon—the executive's wife.

Not long ago an American business magazine saw fit to publish the results of research it had done on the part played by the wives of management, and the conclusions might well scare a timid woman out of her wits. American Big Business, it would appear, has a way of engorging the executive and his wife. If the wife proves to be an indigestible object — or "not adaptable"— her husband's progress is seriously impeded. And the caste system is as rigidly defined as that of older India.

Is the wife of the Canadian executive up for promotion scrutinized as carefully as her counterpart in the United States appears to be? In many respects, yes, although Canadian business does not go to the extremes of American business, is more subtle, and much depends on the kind of business the husband is engaged in.

WIVES whose husbands are with retailing establishments or railways are free to create their own social pattern. Success in retailing is judged solely by how much merchandise is transferred from one side of the counter to the other. Railroading is still a masculine preserve, and the nature of their work requires its executives to do considerable travelling. "That's why most of us have male secretaries," said one of them. And a vice-president of a large oil company said, "We're still old-fashioned enough to believe that a man's private life is his own business."

But in many businesses, advertising for one, transactions are conducted on a social level, clients are entertained, and the executive and his wife are expected to be active socially. "A wife does not affect matters of policy, of course, but if she is agreeable, knows how to get along with people, she can make the whole business much pleasanter. She may even indirectly affect the winning of a new account," said the head of a well-known advertising agency.

A man who is in close touch with executives in many kinds of business said: "Management is greatly interested in a man's wife when he is being considered for a senior position in the company. She has to be considered, but it takes a great deal of adroitness and can be dangerous when done by someone who does not know what he's doing." Wifely characteristics he mentions as apt to be regarded coldly by a prospective employer: Objects when husband's work requires him to be out of town frequently . . . Dislike of being uprooted from familiar surroundings and friends when husband is transferred elsewhere . . . Too strenuous efforts to "keep up with the Joneses"—although he thought that in some respects it is good for a wife to be socially ambitious. "Gives the husband motivation to succeed," was the way he described it.

BUT HE ALSO QUOTED one of the 11 dominant traits possessed in greater or lesser degree by every successful business executive, according to the findings of Social Research Inc., Chicago—"he has 'left home', *i.e.*, has broken his emotional ties to his mother, but retains a positive tie to his father as the admired symbol of authority". "In other words," said the speaker, "he's boss at home."

"Any large organization is riddled with office politics," said the wife of the president of a large company with American affiliations. "If a woman's smart she'll play along with them without getting into trouble."

Another woman laughed as she said, "Indeed a wife does affect her husband's chances! I found that out over 20 years ago. My husband was with an old, very conservative Montreal firm. We were invited to dinner at the home of the president and his wife and we, in turn, entertained them at our home. I didn't realize I was being inspected. But some time later I was told the visits were arranged because it was important for the firm to know about my husband's background and his manner of living. Yes, he got the appointment."

And a man attached to a large financial institution said: "Nothing is written down in a little black book and it's all done quietly and diplomatically, but when a senior appointment is about to be made —and most of these are made from the inside— the president's wife gets to know the wife of the man who is being considered."

Remarked an editor: "When bars and clubs were open only to men, a man could be a tycoon outside

CONTINUED ON PAGE 31

WORLD AFFAIRS

HOW LONG DO WE TALK?

by Willson Woodside

THE QUESTION of how long we are to go on talking in the Korean armistice negotiations remains a baffling one, and once again there are signs that Admiral Turner Joy and his fellow-negotiators for the UN are becoming aggravated and impatient to force the issue.

Admiral Joy has again suggested in an interview that we will never get a truce without active military pressure on the enemy, of the kind which, forcing him back over the 38th Parallel, brought him to the green-baize table last summer. There has been a good deal of talk along the line of that of General Carl Spaatz, that we should bomb China to bring the enemy to a "reasonable" truce.

Behind this impatience is the idea that, having set out to secure a truce in Korea, the United States must pursue this objective with the determination and vigor which it puts into all of its policies; and the conviction that the Communist enemy is only talking at such length because he believes he gains by it, and will continue these tactics just so long as he can get away with it.

NEVERTHELESS, as Joseph Harsch reports in the *Christian Science Monitor*, the authorities in Washington have now decided, after canvassing the situation for months, that unless the Chinese Communists take the initiative in spreading the war the U.S. will not precipitate matters by bombing China, blockading the China coast, or introducing any new form of military pressure.

This seems a wise decision. It could be that the prolonged truce talks also favor our plans. For example, it has been widely assumed that a truce in Korea would free the Chinese Communists to expand their action in Indo-China. With the death of de Lattre, whose inspiring leadership had transformed the situation in Indo-China and caused us to forget that it was still an almost insupportable drain on France, and with the new show of political weakness in France, we badly need time to find some kind of burden-sharing solution in Indo-China.

The U.S. is not ready to take over this permanent war from the French, as it took over in Greece from the British in 1947. But there is no disposition in high Western circles to let Indo-China go, and perhaps all South-East Asia with it.

It is also worth a great deal to us to gain time to solidify the new structure of NATO for the defence of Europe, including working out a solution for the intractable problem of a German contribution. In the present worried state of Britain and France U.S. relations with these indispensable allies would be badly shaken by any move which willingly widened the war in Asia.

Politically-speaking — and who is not in this election year?—the Washington administration may be vulnerable to the argument that it is being made a "sucker" of in the truce negotiations, and if it had left General MacArthur alone to carry out his policy everything would have been settled long ago. But would renewed large casualty lists be politically more acceptable? It looks as if it will just have to argue back that MacArthur would have risked war with Russia ("the wrong war, in the wrong place" etc) or at least landed the U.S. into a bigger and more costly stalemate in China than the present one in Korea.

The *New York Times'* view is that the Communists, in negotiating, are carrying on a real war of nerves and expect us to break first. "We Americans are not renowned for our patience . . . For that reason this is the time, above all, when we must meet guile with guile and obduracy with resolution."

—Wide World

WATCHING AND WAITING—for what? Our soldiers in Korea remain vigilant.

From Primaries to Nomination

"PRIMARIES," opined President Harry Truman a few weeks ago, "are only eyewash." This "eyewash" the cartoonists have joyfully shown being thrown back in Truman's face by the offended Democrats of New Hampshire, who gave Senator Kefauver all of their convention delegates.

How much do primaries count in the nomination? Mr. Truman hasn't said what he thinks of the New Hampshire result but the campaign manager for Senator Taft, who was supposed to place his confidence in the famous "smoke-filled rooms" of the convention, said bluntly: "If we were badly beaten in Wisconsin, the Senator might as well get out, it strikes me." On the other hand, New Hampshire's vote made General Eisenhower act like a candidate for the first time. He telegraphed the Governor his "profound appreciation of the extraordinary compliment" which had been paid him.

The fact that New Hampshire's voters represent only 1-500th part of the U.S. electorate is quite properly emphasized. Nevertheless, the result has been greatly magnified by the immense concentration of publicity and public interest on it, and by the claims of the Taft forces and the reservations of the Eisenhower forces, before the vote was counted. Because it comes first and because it is one of so few state primaries in which the voters are entirely free to express their choice of candidates, New Hampshire undoubtedly is important.

ITS RESULT can be checked approximately within a few days by the Wisconsin primary, and then in New Jersey, where Taft, Eisenhower and Stassen will again battle it out, on April 15. Then there will be the wind-up in Oregon, one of the freest of all the primaries, on May 16. Here candidates may be entered without their express permission, and even against their wishes.

Senator Morse, a strong Ike supporter, has been entered by Taft supporters, to split the Eisenhower vote; and the Eisenhower forces just failed at the last moment to get enough signatures to enter Taft against his will. The Oregon primary sank Stassen and saved Dewey in 1948, and it could top off the Eisenhower bid this year.

—Markovitch

IKE and Kefauver are established as vote-getters, Taft has still to prove it.

—Federal

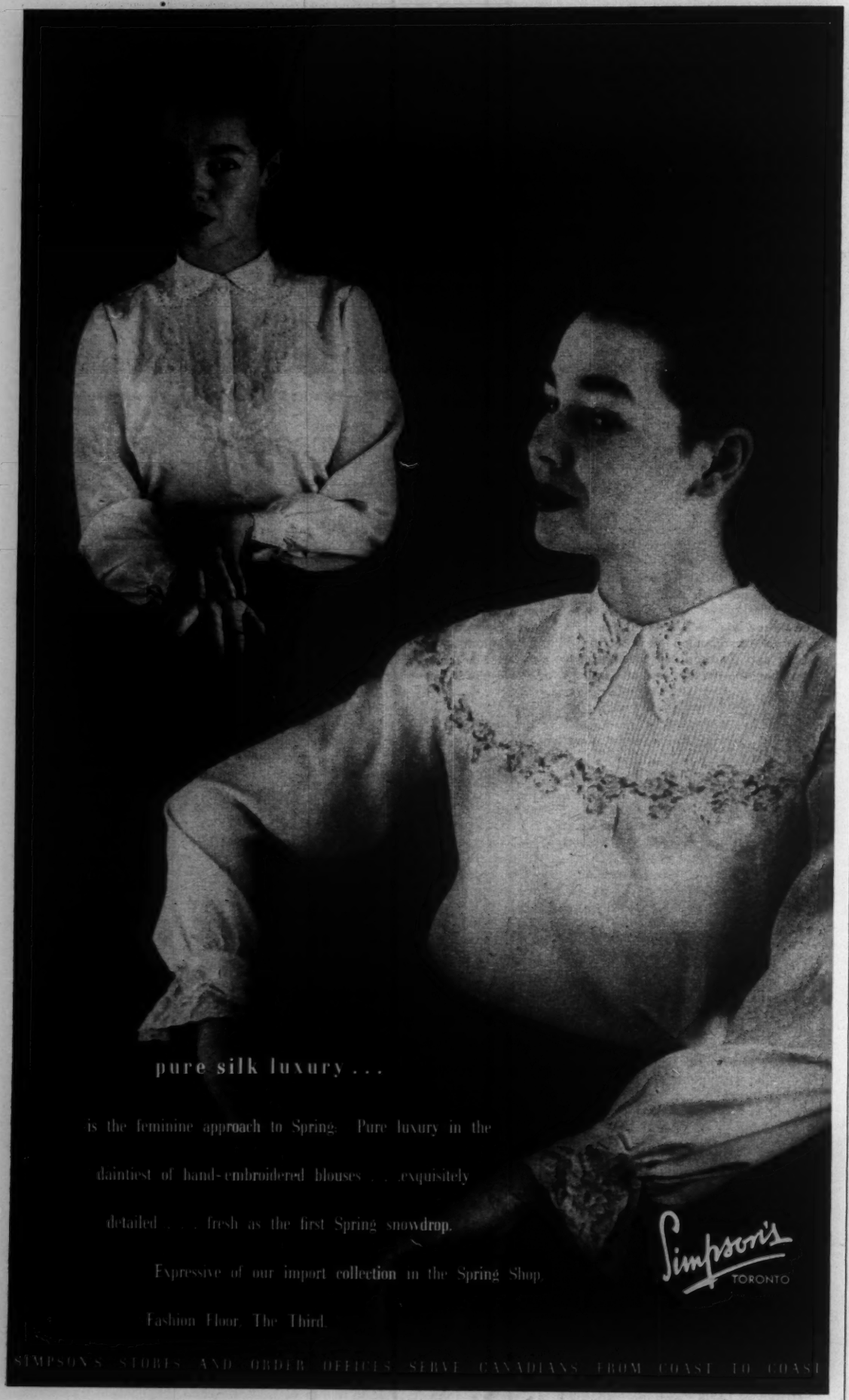
CENTURION TANKS with the Canadians in Germany. They carry up to fifty men.

"The Best Tank in the World"

by a Military Correspondent

London.

THE MAN who commanded the Centurion-equipped British 8th Hussars in Korea for 18 months, Lieut. Col. Sir Guy Lowther, has told military correspondents in London about the qualities of the tank which now seems, by general Western con-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His units, he said, did not encounter air attack, nor did they have a battle with an enemy tank. "Chinese prisoners," he said, "often told us that Joseph Stalin III's were around the corner, but we never found any tank tracks." But they found the Centurion was a superb hill-climber; that it was extremely difficult to set on fire; and that its 20-pounder gun was so accurately sighted that "it could send a shell through the window frame of a house at a range of more than two miles."

THE CENTURION, which has been adopted by the Canadian Army as equipment for "C" Squadron, Royal Canadian Dragoons,—(part of Canada's 27th Brigade Group in Europe) —and has been issued to the Royal Australian Armored Corps; was designed by the Ministry of Supply in collaboration with Messrs. Vickers-Armstrong Ltd. It is now the standard tank of the British Royal Armored Corps.

It would have been tested for speed and hill-climbing ability against the best tanks the Americans could produce in Korea, if, said Colonel Lowther, "the Chinese had given us time to have the point-to-point race to which we had challenged the Americans. I offered a case of whisky as the prize, too!"

Colonel Lowther said that one of the qualities of the Centurion is that its engine can be changed in a few hours and that it is exceptionally easy to maintain. "Twenty-six of our tanks were blown up by enemy mines," he said, "but they were never seriously damaged, and after a few hours of repair work each was able to drive home under its own power."

THE CENTURION'S ABILITY to drive over bad tank country is apparently remarkable. "When you consider that the tank weighs 52 tons and can make an ordinary bridge collapse under its weight, it has performed superbly in Korea," said the Colonel. "We have taken them on an 800-foot climb, and our main difficulties were in rice paddies which were too soft to bear their weight, on roads that were too narrow, and on hills that were too liberally covered by boulders.

"But their general performance was the envy of the United Nations forces in Korea. Whereas most tanks will carry only a few infantrymen, one regiment of Centurions can carry an infantry brigade. After all, the infantryman finally wins a war, and it is obviously helpful to be able to carry a large number on each tank. On one occasion I carried 56 Belgians on my tank."

The 8th Hussars are soon to leave for Germany. But before then Colonel Lowther and some of his men will visit the British factories which are making the Centurion. He will probably be asked, as he was today, how he sees the future of tank development. "I believe," he says, "that light, as well as medium, tanks are needed and I believe that the future of tank design will depend on the use of plastics, since one cannot indefinitely go on adding weight." — *Observer Foreign News Service.*

FILMS

A FEW MIXED LEGENDS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IN "PANDORA and the Flying Dutchman" we have two legends, plus an auto-speed-race, a bull-fight, the supernatural, a *femme fatale* and several deaths by violence, all set against the Spanish sea-coast and a Mediterranean as blue as Reckitt's. Coast and sea make a magnificent frame for a remarkably silly picture.

To begin with, there is Pandora (Ava Gardner), with her box of troubles. The troubles she releases are mostly inflicted on her admirers, however. Men about her die like flies for love of her, without rousing even a flicker of interest in Pandora. She infatuates men, but men just bore Pandora. When she suggests to one of her suitors that he push his racing car off a cliff to show his affection, he heaves it right over without a protest. After that she can hardly do less than promise to marry him, which she does, indifferently.

But five minutes later, while he is chatting with the local archaeologist, Pandora takes off into the Mediterranean to visit a private yacht which has aroused her curiosity. "Pandora can be exasperating sometimes," says the poor young man, ruefully dangling an empty nylon. If he had tied the rest of her clothes up in tight knots and left them on the beach it would have served Pandora right. But no one in this picture does anything as sensible as that.

The owner of the yacht (James Mason) is different from the rest, however. He doesn't even turn round when Pandora shows up in the salon wearing nothing but a piece of sailcloth. This is because he isn't a man, but a phantom, and so immobilized by his awful destiny that he can't even be stirred by the arrival of Ava Gardner, dripping sea-water. He is, in fact, the Flying Dutchman, though this doesn't come out till later, when at the request of the archaeologist he translates his own story, written in crabbed XVI Century Dutch which reads exactly like idiomatic Hollywood, cliché of 1952.

The reading, which goes on interminably, reveals that Pandora too is a re-incarnation, the twentieth-century embodiment of his sixteenth-century bride. But before these two impassioned anachronisms can be rejoined, the picture still has to run off a world's title auto-speed race, and a bull-fight featuring Spain's greatest matador. With these spectacles concluded the Flying Dutchman and his bride are free to join each other in a watery grave.

Nothing that could possibly be called acting enlivens these proceedings. Ava Gardner has decided, perhaps wisely, that stately impassivity is her line, and sticks to it. James Mason's glum performance suggests that the script had as much to do with his low spirits as his sixteenth century curse. The rest of the cast, by working hard, succeed in being almost as stagy as their material.

—MGM

"PANDORA & THE FLYING DUTCHMAN"

"RASHOMON," the first Japanese film to reach this country since the war, is an extraordinary picture, though it is hard to say whether the interest it arouses lies in the narrative, the acting, or the sheer oddity of the whole production.

This is the story of a crime of passion committed in Kyoto in the eighth century, and recounted from four conflicting points of view. A traveller escorting his beautiful young wife through a forest is set upon by a bandit, who succeeds, rather mysteriously, in trussing up the husband. He then rapes the wife, and later the husband is found murdered.

The story is then retold from the point of view of the bandit, of the wife, of a medium through whom the dead man relays *his* account, and of a wood-cutter, who, it turns out later, was a witness of the crime. "Rashomon" however, is less concerned with the solution of the crime than with the question of the warring forces of good and evil in men's hearts. In the end, the story becomes a searing exposure of human motives, told in terms that are often so naive as to approach the grotesque.

The conflicting accounts of the crime are reviewed in flashback, when the wood-cutter, a Buddhist priest and a skeptical passerby take refuge from a driving rain-storm in a Buddhist temple. The problem despairingly posed by the priest—Is there any good in men's hearts at all?—is rather irrelevantly answered when the wood-cutter adopts a screaming foundling, fortuitously left at the temple's backdoor. This may possibly strike you as begging the whole involved question, but at least it brings the picture to a close in a burst of sunshine and goodwill.

The acting, particularly by the bandit (Toshiro Mifune) has an animal ferocity that is sometimes terrifying, sometimes funny, and never quite assessable by Western standards.

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MASSEY HALL

No Gaullism sans de Gaulle

by Nora Beloff

ALL PROSPECTS of the Gaullists as a parliamentary group joining in a coalition government appear to be ended by the General's latest press conference. He referred to M. Pinay's cabinet as "that so-called government" and accused the party leaders, newspapers, business groups and trades unions of "chloroforming" the French nation in their own greedy interests.

He warned, however, that "the rumbles of the people" were already audible and predicted a repetion of his wartime experience when, he said, all Frenchmen either originally had been or little by little became Gaullists. He therefore called upon all responsible leaders, even if they happened to be inside the parties he condemned, to make contact with each other and with himself to plan a new regime.

He confirmed earlier reports that his lieutenants had been authorized to tell the President of the Republic that the General would be willing to meet him, but not at the presidential residence.

The declaration puts an end to the question: is there such a thing as Gaullism without de Gaulle? Would the Gaullists join other groups inside parliament without insisting on the leadership of the General himself, who refused to stand in the elections and cannot hope for the backing of a majority of the present parliament? The answer is an unqualified "no". The General said that Gaullism without de Gaulle would mean the end of his movement and there could be no question of allowing it to cooperate with the present degenerate regime.

Speaking of the 27 members of the RPF whose votes, given against Party orders, provided M. Pinay with the majority that made him prime minister, he said that he did not hypnotize himself on what went on in parliament and that this breach was an internal matter for the RPF.

It looks, however, as if his indiscriminate contempt for Parliamentary institutions and his appeal to the country against Parliament may perpetuate the breach with the conservative wing of his Party anxious to avoid disturbances and upheavals. If so, M. Pinay may find he can retain a manageable majority.

SEE ALSO PAGE 21

—Vicky in The News Chronicle

QUITE A TRICK—IF YOU CAN DO IT

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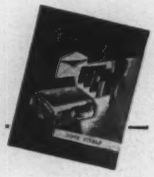

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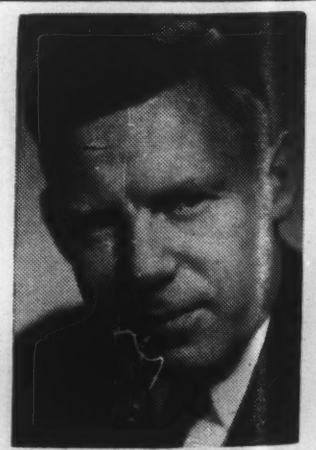

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IT'S NOT IN THE BAG FOR IKE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

That was the idea. He hasn't done it yet, but there are very close observers who think that unless Eisenhower comes back to the U.S. very soon, it will all be in the bag for Taft.

Taft has made no bones about his wanting the GOP nomination. He is going after it with all the vigor he and his cohorts can muster. Before the nomination date Taft will probably have covered close to 50,000 miles in his campaigning. He sees the potential delegates, talks with the party machinemen, makes speeches, appears on television, gives interviews, holds big and little meetings. He is putting up the kind of campaign now that would be tough even were he the Republicans' chosen man for the presidential prize.

The Ohio senator has little public color. He is not exciting. He is no Roosevelt, no Wilkie, no glamor boy. But he slugs it out, seeing thousands upon thousands, shaking hands, talking things over, giving his opinions on everything and putting in a 12 to 18 hour day.

Now what of Eisenhower?

There he is in Europe. He has made it clear he will accept a draft but will do no campaigning before Chicago. His organization here lacks the professional touch. Of course there are experienced, highly capable men in his camp. Men like Governor Dewey of New York, Senator James Duff of Pennsylvania, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, the spearhead of the Ike campaign, Senator Frank Carlson of Kansas, are in Eisenhower's corner. But the campaign lacks direction. And above all —*the Ike campaign lacks Ike.*

It isn't that Eisenhower is an experienced political tactician. It is that his touch is needed with delegates. The Eisenhower personality, his magic, if you will, is needed to charge the whole atmosphere so that the delegates can speak with him, ask him questions, get to be known by the General. Then, add to that the influence on the delegates of a wide public approval of Eisenhower which can't be pointed up while the General is away.

JUST ONE example of how badly out of hand the Eisenhower campaign got was the big Madison Square Gardens rally for Eisenhower. A radio and TV performer named Tex McCrary and his wife Jinx organized the rally. A lot of people came. And what did they get? Picture and stage names and yells like. "Do you like Ike?" "Yes, I like Ike."

It was an example of what a mess amateurs can make of an important event. In fact a lot more of that sort of nonsense and Ike will lose his attractiveness to the general public. For while circuses are part of American politics there is more than that. The circus is only for dress, and here was dress alone.

So worried are some of the Eisenhower men that they have sent urgent messages to him to wind up his work at NATO and come back and slug it out. Warnings have been issued that Taft has gained ground. In fact some of the Taft men claim that if things go along this way they will have far more than half of the delegates tied up tight months before the Convention date.

While there is no doubt that the American public favors Eisenhower over Taft, that is a different matter from the likes and hates of the party faithful. They will turn to Eisenhower only if it can be proved to them that Taft can't beat Truman, if he gets the nomination and the President decides to run.

Not so long ago, on January 6, the day of the Eisenhower statement which made it clear he would accept a draft, folks who should know better were going around saying: "It's it's all over. Ike's in." Now they are singing a different song. Not the blues, mind you, for Eisenhower has tremendous strength or he would have melted long ago in the heat of the Taft blast. But Ike's men are worried and they have every right to worry.

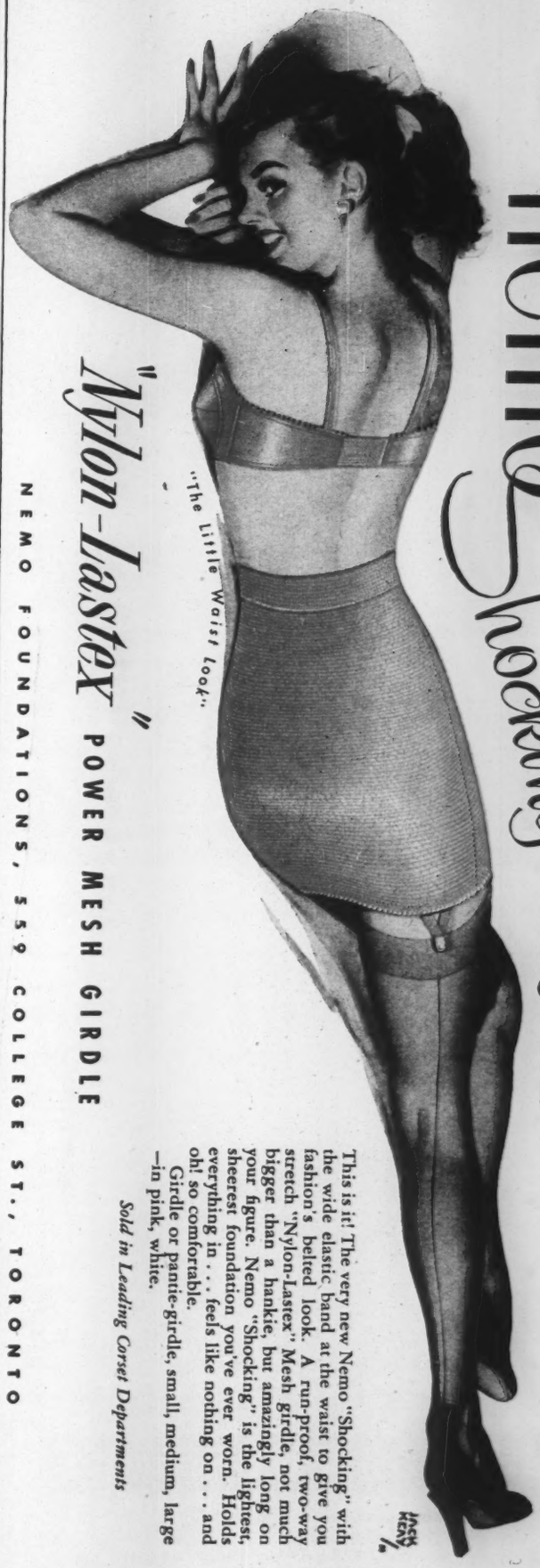
OF COURSE, it could be that the Republicans are now like the Democrats used to be. As so often used to be said, before Roosevelt, the Democrats were wonders at snatching defeat out of the mouth of victory.

Ike has political sex appeal. The public still is high on him despite the smears of his own partymen who are lined up for Taft and of the Democrats who, unable to get Ike for themselves, are now swinging their hatchets. Should he come back soon, all this can perhaps be repaired, but as long as he is away and as long as the Taft men keep up this pace, so long will they be able to add more and more delegates to their list of pledged.

Another important factor should not be overlooked. It is General Douglas MacArthur. Canadians didn't understand the meaning of the tremendous ovation he received from the American public after President Truman fired him. Even though Truman, as Commander in Chief, had every right to fire one of his generals, the feeling of self-identification so many Americans had with General MacArthur was not affected.

To them he represented a revolt by one of them against all the troubles they were suffering from, and the emotional surge that engulfed the nation would be hard to understand by anyone not on the scene. General MacArthur is not out of the picture.

it's a nemo "Shocking" GIRDLE



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*Primrose Yellow not shown.

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even though he is saying little right now. His influence with the public, not as great as it was when he returned to be acclaimed, is still very strong, and what he says should have a real influence on how the Republican delegates vote.

General MacArthur will not support General Eisenhower. Those who know him say he will not run himself. But they do say that when the time is ripe he will plug for Senator Taft for the GOP nomination. It can mean a great deal in a close race, and this one has all the appearances of a really tight one. If the Ohio senator gets the call he will have General MacArthur in his corner doing all he can to lick the Democrats, and that will especially be so if President Truman decides to run again.

THERE IS another factor which should not be forgotten in all this. It is that there are not enough Republicans to elect a President. For the GOP to win it must get the votes of the independents and some of the untied Democrats. It is highly unlikely that Senator Taft can win many independent voters. General Eisenhower's greatest strength lies in that direction, and if the party regulars at the Chicago convention forget that, they may dig their own graves with their ballots on July 7.

That Taft seems to be holding more than his own in the intra-party fight is no figment of anyone's imagination. Indeed, there are close onlookers of the American political picture who are even beginning to talk of a compromise candidate after the Taft and Eisenhower men have beaten each other into a deadlocked pulp at Chicago.

HERE THEN come forward the two men; former Governor Stassen of Minnesota and Governor Warren, the rear runners in the race at the moment. Which one of these will pick up the pieces and the nomination? If anyone wants to make a guess on a hypothetical situation based on a hypothetical event he can put in the name of Warren of California. The man who was the Republican vice-presidential candidate in 1948 has ability, a first class record, would be persona grata to the Eisenhower men and is not thoroughly disliked by the Taft supporters.

This guessing shows, if anything else were needed, just how strong is Taft and just how badly Eisenhower is needed back in the U.S. if he is to win the nomination.

No political campaign for anything is over until the last ballots are in and counted. What is now happening in the United States is something worth pondering by those young men in the Department of External Affairs who are so sure that Lester B. Pearson will succeed Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent when and if he decides to retire.

It is a long way from picking a man for the top political job and the final nose-counting of delegates at a Convention.

CANADA'S FIRST LABOR DIPLOMAT

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

on the other." You don't waste time in idle chat: he comes straight to the point, and generally stays there.

His wavy hair is now turning a statesmanlike grey, but it still shows traces of red. The short red hairs on the back of his neck sometimes start to stand on end, and the color comes flushing up his face, as he begins to get angry. His temper is as Irish as his name; but it's not often in evidence. He doesn't strike you first as a man with a volatile temper, but as a man of absolute and integral determination. That is why the Government can appoint him to be a Canadian diplomat, even though his own views are so often diametrically opposed to theirs. He will "obey the rules."

OFFICIALLY the duties of a labor attaché are supposed to be to report on labor developments through the Department of External Affairs to the Department of Labor, and to explain the Canadian labor picture to labor people in the country to which he is posted. Conroy will do this. He will be under the Canadian Ambassador in Washington, Hume Wrong, and he will have the same status and salary as the commercial attaché. But it is difficult not to suppose that the more important part of his job will lie in less stereotyped channels.

Conroy being who he is, enjoying the personal relations he has with the top labor leaders in the U.S., it is bound to be so. And the relations between Canadian and American labor are not normal. In no other country are most of the principal unions largely controlled from abroad. In no other country does the final deciding vote so often come from a so-called "international headquarters" in which the chief voice is American.

If we should get back into times of serious labor unrest, it is very likely that more and more Canadians would get more and more indignant about unions which look across the border for their leadership. It is also likely that the Canadian Government would be very glad to have a trusted Canadian voice with direct access to the highest leaders of the "international" unions.

"Explanation" of the Canadian labor picture to U.S. labor leaders might cover a lot of territory. Many Canadians, in and out of Government, in and out of unions, would be glad if it led in the direction of greater independence for Canadian labor.

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"PORTRAIT of Maria Walpole" by Sir Joshua Reynolds, in Old Masters Exhibit.

ART

ENGLISH MASTERS SHOW

by Paul Duval

THE INCREASING trend toward exhibitions of European and New World "old masters" within Canadian institutions is a healthy sign. To establish any substantial degree of maturity in creation or appreciation, our artists and students require a neatly balanced diet of both present and ancient painting. Hitherto, Canadian art education—both elementary and advanced—has shown little awareness of this need. Indeed, the bulk of art-history teaching has been a catch-as-catch-can affair, revealing little of that considered and practical order of proportion demanded of successful instruction.

The result of this chaos has been the bewilderment of purpose, and the eclecticism without understanding, which mars the efforts of so many of our younger artists and leaves the gallery-goer in helpless confusion. It cannot be overemphasized that the best introduction to *all painting*—including the most *avante garde*—is to experience the art of the past. A knowledge of the evolution of art forms remains the key to criticism and understanding of what is being currently produced. An acquaintance with the nature and purpose of art in past societies would lessen the possibility of "automatic" doodles (*e.g.*, the recent Vancouver fiasco) being confused with those requirements of technique, intellect and sense of purpose which divides the art of humanity from mere accident of form. It is heartening, therefore, to see the University of Western Ontario launching its recently established Fine Arts Department with a salute to tradition.

Few schools of higher learning possess the reputation for a more refreshing informality, or are more alert to contemporary needs, than London, Ontario's "Western"—yet it retains a sound suspicion of novelty which many faculty members of larger institutions frequently fail to exercise. Western's current exhibition of "Eighteenth Century English Masters" is thus most appropriate. Mr. B. M. Greene, Western's Honorary Curator of Art, and the University's Board of Governors, are to be congratulated in establishing a sound policy for their fledgling Fine Art department.

The McIntosh Memorial Gallery, where the eighteenth-century paintings are displayed, is located on the university campus and students have ready access to the exhibition. The 22 canvases now on view present an illuminating cross-section of English art during its greatest period. Fittingly dominated by portraiture, the collection represents the work of 15 artists, and ranges in time from William Hogarth to John Constable. It covers all major personalities and thematic trends of the period and includes, besides Hogarth and Reynolds, Thomas Gainsborough, Francis Cotes,

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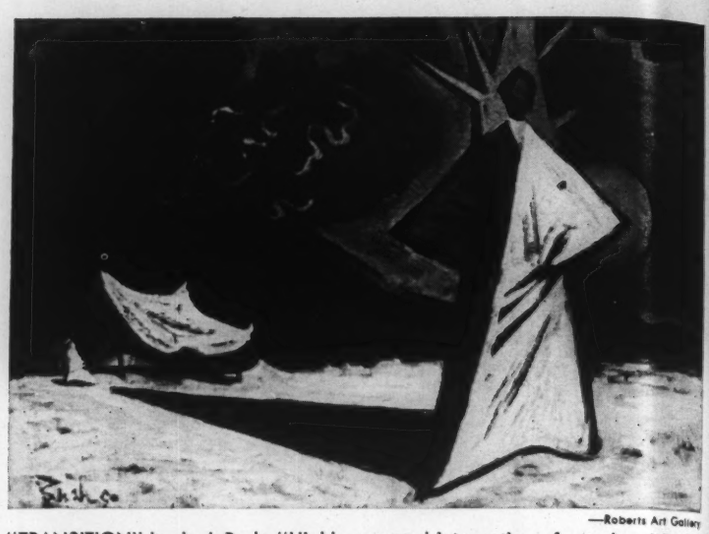


—Roberts Art Gallery

"TRANSITION" by Jack Bush: "Highly personal integration of mood and form."

George Romney, Sir Henry Raeburn, John Hoppner, George Morland, Sir Thomas Lawrence and "Old" Crome.

The main emphasis in gathering the Western exhibits has been placed on quality, rather than on a simple veneration for great "names", as such. Two of the most engaging canvases included are by relatively lesser lights: "A Midsummer Afternoon With A Methodist Preacher" by Joseph Philip de Loutherbourg, from the Canadian National Gallery collection, and the charming "Shepherdess" by Rev. Matthew Peters, from the collection of Mrs. McCabe. Exhibits in "Eighteenth Century English Masters" have been drawn from many public and private collections in Canada and the U.S.

The Canadian university student desirous of studying fine paintings at first hand is handicapped in comparison with those studying in America and Europe. Although modern methods of reproduction permit close facsimile of color and tone, it is impossible to gain a full understanding of an individual painter's style without some close communion with original works of art. The University of Western Ontario's exhibition of originals by eighteenth-century English Masters is thus a noteworthy step in the right direction.

Jack Bush Exhibit

A FERTILE example of a soundly experimental attitude in Canadian art was the recent exhibition of paintings by Jack Bush, at Toronto's Roberts Gallery. Jack Bush has had a highly varied experience in pictorial fields. Born in Toronto 42 years ago, he began his career as an apprentice in the commercial art department of a Montreal engraver. In his spare time, he studied fine art during nights at the local Art Association school. Now a partner in a successful Toronto commercial art firm, Bush has exhibited with national fine art societies since 1932. All of his creative painting has, from necessity, been a spare-time activity. Despite this, Bush has managed constantly to enrich his range of technique and design, especially during the past few years.

In the Roberts exhibition, Bush revealed in a number of his paintings a highly personal integration of mood and form. Such canvases as "The Signaller", "The Old Tree" and "Quiet Evening" bear witness that Jack Bush has opened a new vein which might lead him to some rich future discoveries in paint.

New Records

CONCERTINO FOR PIANO AND ORCHESTRA—*Francaix*. The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra conducted by Leo Borchard. Delightfully amusing, this makes a good introduction to "modern" music. The young French nationalist composer has an acid and piquant humor. On the other side, his Serenade for Twelve Instruments is wonderfully evocative of a Parisian spring. *(Capitol—L8051)*

SCHUMANN-BRAHMS RECITAL—Gyorgy Sandor plays a recital of works by two of the biggest names in piano literature. The dimensions of their work is well represented (SCHUMANN: "Papillons", "The Prophet Bird", Toccata in C Major; BRAHMS: five Intermezzi), and Sandor makes a comprehending and effective translation. Performance and recording: excellent. *(Columbia ML4375.)*

CARMEN (COMPLETE)—*Bizet*. A vigorous and exciting performance of one of the most familiar and vivid of all operas by the orchestra and chorus of the Opera Comique of Paris. Suzanne Juyol brings the proper combination of flippancy and fatalism to the title role. Libero de Luca is an adequate, if not too robust, Don José. Janine Micheau is exceptional as Micaela, singing with a nun-like simplicity that lends new power and dignity to the role. Julien Giovannetti is the swaggering toreador Escamillo, who takes the fickle Carmen from Don José after he has endured disgrace and prison for her.

Albert Wolff conducts the orchestra, guiding it deftly through the colorful welter of Spanish rhythms.

The performance is not as solid as the usual Metropolitan Opera effort, but it is full of a champagne sparkle. The recording is bright and alive. *(London—LLPA-6)*

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THEATRE

by Margaret Ness

HOLLYWOOD has claimed another Canadian. Now it's SUZANNE CLOUTIER of Ottawa who has signed a six-year movie contract. Her first film, into which she's being hustled right now, is a technicolor love triangle with Alan Ladd and Humphrey Bogart, complete with an Iranian oil background. But this isn't a Cinderella story. Suzanne Cloutier isn't a little unknown *Canadienne* actress. Not at all.

She was chosen by Orson Welles as Desdemona for his "Othello"—recently premièred with great éclat in Italy where it was two years in the filming. And you'll be seeing her as a featured French maid in "Derby Day" with Anna Neagle and Michael Wilding (whose marriage to Elizabeth Taylor made the news last month). In France she's an established star. She's toured the provinces in repertoire and made two movies, including "Au Royaume des Cieux".

ON HER hurried trip home to Ottawa (she just had a day there) en route to Hollywood, she managed a brief visit with her brother SYLVAIN at Montreal's Dorval airport. Brother Sylvain is a University of Montreal student. "Boy, she sure is something to look at," he is quoted as remarking. And Montreal and Ottawa reporters meeting the petite (five-foot-three) actress evidently agreed with him. Most frequent comment was about the little make-up she used—and absolutely no lipstick.

A daughter of the Queen's Printer, EDMOND CLOUTIER, Suzanne was educated in convents at Three Rivers, Ottawa and Montreal. Then she worked as secretary at the French Embassy in Ottawa, as a reporter on *Le Droit* and for the National Film Board. Then she decided to model and study dramatics in New York.

Briefly she was a Conover model and then came a lucky break—study and U.S. tour with Charles Laughton's Shakespearean company. For one thing, it taught her to speak flawless English. At home she's spoken French. She also appeared in minor roles in two movies before she hied herself over to England and her continental successes.

What about differences in movie making? Explains Suzanne: The English and U.S. have daily scheduled working hours, from earlish morning on; the French start at noon; and in Italy, since they have no union, they work whenever they want, may even work all through the night.

The future? Well, there's that six-year contract with Paramount for one film a year . . . leaving her free the rest of the time for stage or films in England, Italy and France.

THE TWO regional Drama Festivals in Quebec Province provided quite a shot in the arm to the overall Festival idea . . . two full-length Canadian plays at Quebec, a full length English and two French one-acters (first plays both) in Montreal . . . and a rejuvenated Montreal Festival — called "Theatre Week"—crowded to a full complement of 16 productions, with St. Johns, Sherbrooke and Hudson making Montreal debuts and with four non-competitive plays to round out the whole.

IN QUEBEC, *Les Compagnons de Notre-Dame*, Three Rivers, produced a play written expressly for them by Jean Pellerin, "Le Combat des Elus". The other original French play, "La Plus Forte" by Aimé Plamondon and René Arthur, won the best play award for *Le Conservatoire National de Musique de Québec*. Its Pierrette Fortin also won the best actress award. Montreal-born but living in Quebec since 1930, Mlle. Fortin is well known on the French stage (she toured the Province with a repertory troupe when she was 18) and in radio. Two years ago she was in the *Conservatoire's* winning play that went on to the Calgary finals. Human interest note: she won the award this year on her birthday.

Best actor in the Quebec play-offs was Hal Walkley in the Quebec Art Theatre's "The Playboy of the Western World". And another human interest note comes in here. Back when Walkley was attending the U of Toronto he'd helped a bit with Dora Mavor Moore's production of this play with the New Play Society.

In cast was Don Harron. Says Walkley: "Although I did win the best actor award for our version of the 'Playboy', I cannot say that I do the part half as well as Don." (Harron has just completed the U.S. tour of Fry's "A Sleep of Prisoners" and played in the New Play Society's recent "Arms and the Man.") Born in Olds, Alta., Walkley was in the navy for four years; did a full-scale revue for the Navy in Halifax in 1949. He is planning a summer theatre in Quebec this year.

IN MONTREAL the St. Genesius Players' Guild won their first Best Play Award, with "The Glass Menagerie" and their Joyce Carter won the best English actress award as the daughter. She joined the Guild in 1945 while still at High School; had a summer session in a Vermont Playhous on a Guild scholarship. Daytimes she is a secretary.

The best English-speaking actor was Harry Allister in the one-acter, "The Flame Within", written by Montrealer Allan Miller.

The two French-speaking best acting awards went to a sister and brother: Suzanne Rivard for her role in the production by *Le Studio Libre* and brother Robert Rivard in the Canadian one-acter, "De l'Autre Côté du Mur" by Marcel Dubé, a University of Montreal student, and presented by *La Jeune Scene*. We spoke to Adjudicator Pierre Lefevre about the Canadian plays he'd seen and he seemed quite charmed with "De l'Autre Côté du Mur"; felt it was a really excellent play.

—International photos

CONTRASTS in Korea: Primitive oxcart and giant C-124 Globemaster transport.

THE WASHINGTON COMEDY

PINK, MINK AND STINK

by Kenneth Harris

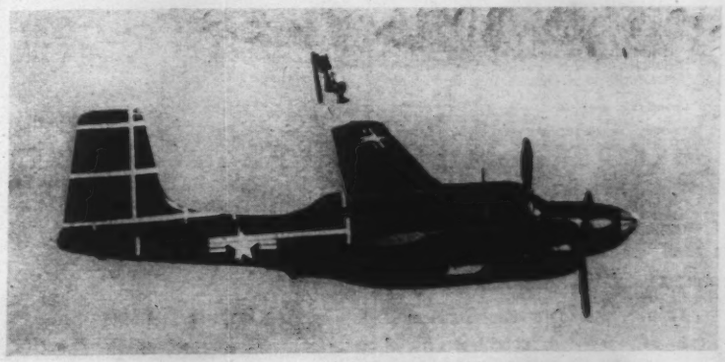
THE THREE main issues which the Republicans are whipping up for the Presidential elections are the alleged presence of Communist sympathizers in the Government; the corruption of some Government officials who have done favors to businessmen in exchange for gifts, like fur coats; and the links between big criminal gamblers like Costello, and Democratic Party leaders like William O'Dwyer, the ex-Mayor of New York. Now, however, the "Three C's" Communism, Corruption and Crime (not a bad slogan in itself) have been shortened by expert Republican sloganizers into "Pink, Mink and Stink".

—Long in Minneapolis Tribune

"WHERE DID YOU GET THAT COAT?"

Another line that is going the rounds is a paraphrase of the famous remark made by Roosevelt in his 1933 Inaugural: "the only thing we have to fear is fear itself."

Now, say the Republicans, President Truman, his successor, uses the same phrase privately to his advisers; but for the second fear substitutes "fur". "Fur" is the word that is making the propaganda crackle. Republicans say that the White House is always "fur-warmed". People talk about the Fair Deal policy of the Democrats being succeeded by the Fur Deal. Roosevelt's Four Freedoms have been succeeded by Truman's Fur Freedoms: to fur is human, to *fur*give divine. Republicans admit that the Democrats are not without *fur*tue: they are *fur*square and *fur*thright. Mr. Truman has every excuse for being somewhat angry, and even *fur*ocious.



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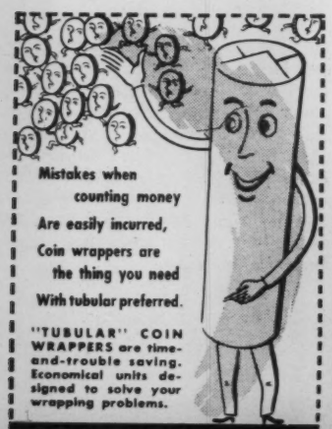
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BOOK REVIEWS

MAN, MEDICINE AND MORALITY

ADVENTURES IN TWO WORLDS — by A. J. Cronin—*Ryerson—$4.75.*

by R. A. Farquharson

A NOVEL written in middle life by an unknown amateur and sent to an unknown publisher in an untidy parcel tied with binder twine, transformed a successful British physician into one of the world's master story tellers.

That first book was "Hatter's Castle", the first of eight immediate best sellers which Dr. Cronin has produced since he left medicine for writing. Now in "Adventures in Two Worlds", his first adventure in non-fiction, he gives in 41 exciting chapters the highlights from his own life.

A duodenal ulcer which led to six months on a Scottish farm switched Cronin from a highly profitable medical practice to the even more profitable (in his case) practice of letters. That first novel, published in 1930, has since been translated into 21 languages, been serialized, dramatized and filmed. It has sold to date 3 million copies and is still selling. It is a safe prediction that this autobiography will be a best seller in the non-fiction lists.

To it Cronin brings the technique of the fiction writer and the characters have the reality of the good novelist rather than the more prosaic reality of fact. Conversations go on whether the writer is present or not. Information given is so personal that it is obvious the author must have fictionized the names in many of the vivid scenes arising from his early medical days.

More than half the book is a stirring and sometimes emotional story of his doctor days; country practice in the highlands of Scotland; a colliery doctor in the mountains of Wales; his battles with poverty of patients and personal poverty. A laboriously acquired MRCP and the doctor is launched in London; becomes a money-making society practitioner and suddenly realizes how low he has fallen in his new prosperity.

Dr. Cronin tells little of his writing experiences and certainly leaves plenty of room for another personalized volume on this phase of his career. But he does give a restrained account of his spiritual strivings that makes the strong religious feeling in his later novels understandable.

A Catholic, son of a mixed marriage, and in his turn married to a Protestant wife, strong religious convictions developed late in his life. The book will undoubtedly be quoted in many pulpits, Protestant and Catholic alike, for there is nothing sectarian in his expression of his quest for new spiritual values.

To many readers, "Adventures in Two Worlds" will be regarded as the most thrilling story Cronin has yet produced.

Good Intentions

THE PRODIGAL BROTHER—by McCready Huston—*Longmans' Green—$3.75.*

by J. L. Charlesworth

CIVILIZED satire directed against highly civilized people is a fair description of this ingenious novel, the scene of wihch is the city and suburbs of Philadelphia, where the author lives.

Roger Kinlock, the prodigal brother of the title, is a member of a well-to-do and influential Philadelphia family. His prodigality, consisting of a divorce and a few indiscreet love affairs, seems rather mild in relation to the accepted manners of most U.S. cities as reflected in newspapers and magazines, but it has been serious enough by Philadelphia standards to make it advisable for him to live elsewhere for some years. At the beginning of the story the scandal has been long enough buried in the past for him to return to the city and accept a position with his elder brother, Lawrence.

Sojourns in more tolerant cities and a naturally clear mind have given the prodigal an advantage over the well-meaning but stuffy Philadelphians of his brother's circle. He displays a good-humored skepticism towards various high-sounding projects of vague benevolence through which the old families manage to retain their sense of civic importance. But, as these projects threaten values that are really important, it is Roger and not his virtuous brother who intervenes to save the situation.

The satire is sharp but not brutal. Mr. Huston is content with demonstrating the danger of good intentions undirected by common sense, but he shows no special malice towards the characters he has invented to illustrate his thesis. Some of them, if not all, are probably modelled from life.

—Norman Deanes

JACKET DESIGN: "THE PRODIGAL BROTHER"

—Charlie George

SOOGWILLIS: THUNDER BIRD

Tribal Lore

SOOGWILLIS—by R. Geddes Large—*Ryerson—Hardback, $6.00, Spiral bound, $4.00.*

by Paul Duval

THIS VOLUME is an engaging new item of Canadian Indian lore, incorporating a happy merger of ethnological fact and fiction. All of the tales are of Kwakiutl origin and were collected by the author's missionary father who had been told them, in turn, by a Fort Rupert Indian boy named Charlie George. "Soogwilis" is a young brave of Blunden Harbor. His legendary adventures, as head of his village, are told in simple, effective prose and incorporate accurate information concerning west coast customs, rites and crafts.

"Soogwilis" is notable for the 33 remarkable designs which ornament its pages. Drawn by Charlie George many years ago, they have been adapted from tribal coffins, totems, boxes, hats, spoons and bowls. Mr. Geddes Large is to be congratulated for preserving these eloquent pictorial evidences of a now vanished Canadian culture.

The Narrow View

GEORGE LANSBURY—by Raymond Postgate—Longmans, Green—$5.00.

by B. K. Sandwell

THERE is any amount of material for history in this book, but any historian who uses it will have to do some very careful sifting.

Mr. Postgate is one of those people who know what a Labor party can do no wrong and that anybody who defers the advent of Socialism is an enemy of the people. Of the General Strike he says: "What men had hoped for and talked of for many years had happened: those who toiled had folded their arms and said to their exploiters: 'We will do no more.'" When refugees began to pour out of Hitler Germany he speaks of "The British Government not welcoming these human evidences of the results of its foreign policy". But he has a magnificent subject and a vast fund of knowledge about him.

Lansbury was by any count a great man, and an intensely honest and very lovable man. He regarded capitalism as the source of all the evils of the world, but even so he was not prepared to abolish it in Britain by violence, although he held the Russians to be entirely justified in doing so in their country. The pacifism of his closing years has clouded his memory, but will eventually be forgotten in view of his great accomplishments at Poplar and in the development of the Labor party's parliamentary skill.

Writers & Writing

CANADIAN Literary Guild selection for April is "My Cousin Rachel" by blessed daughter of blessedly artistic articulate family, DAPHNE DU MAURIER. Again, set in her own house, Monabilly: the seventy-room Cornwall manor house is an obsession since "Rebecca" and "The King's General." Now called "La Belle Maison Sans Merci."

Miss du Maurier's husband Frederick A. M. Browning was Comptroller of Princess Elizabeth's household at Clarence House. What he will be now for the Queen has not been announced.

Miss du Maurier has written since age four: has a hut on grounds; works two hours in morning, five in afternoon: requires silence, solitude. She finds dialogue easiest, works directly on typewriter: believes each book represents period of development in mind, character and personality of author.

■ Mrs. LILA CARROLL says that writing poetry is "strictly a hobby" with her but this prairie farm wife has found it brings a little commercial success, too. A mass-circulation American magazine has bought several of her poems in the last two years. Now she has won in the Lyric Poetry Contest of the Edmonton branch Canadian Authors Association. Born on a prairie farm, she has lived all her life in rural Saskatchewan.

Having drunk in the beauty of those prairie sunsets and wild flowers and heard the sweetness of birds as we spun many times over prairie miles, we submit; it's a land to produce poets. Mrs. Carroll, born Lila Van Dine, taught school before she married.

■ SOMERSET MAUGHAM fans do not stampede.

British Book Service expect to have Somerset Maugham book entitled "Encore" soon, soon. Follow up to "Quartet" and "Trio" and expected to become a movie. Stories concerned: "The Ant and the Grasshopper", "Winter Cruise", "Gigolo and Gigolette."

■ "A cordial study of genius"—that's rather a description to relish, as given by Doubleday Publishers and applied to ROBERT LEWIS TAYLOR'S biography of Winston Churchill. Taylor was putting finishing touches on his biography of the great man when Churchill was returned to power so story was concluded on a triumphant note.

■ April 5, day on which pennant-winning Giants open 1952 season, Doubleday Publishers will present new book "Day With The Giants". Written by LARAINE DAY, movie and television star, wife of LEO DUROCHER, in which she tells what it is like to be married to a baseball team. (There is no use viewing with alarm that this book will be a best-seller.) —*Rica*

—Charlie George

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BLOSSOMS IN AIRLIE GARDENS, NEAR WILMINGTON

PORTS OF CALL

FLORAL WELCOME TO SPRING

by Tom Walker

IN SUBTROPICAL Southeastern North Carolina, Spring gets an early welcome. What has become more or less the State's "official" greeting to the new season is the annual Azalea Festival at Wilmington, centre of a garden area boasting more than a million azaleas.

For four days, thousands of visitors ride around the tree-lined roads of the Low Country to marvel at the brilliant show of color—vibrant crimsons, magentas, and purples mingling with pale pinks, lavenders, and whites.

Chief show places for Festival visitors are ancient Orton Plantation and Airlie Estate, private gardens open to the public, and Greenfield Lake and Park, municipally owned. Live oaks and cypresses draped with Spanish moss form the backdrop for the display of azaleas and other flowers.

Orton, on the banks of the broad Cape Fear River, was founded in 1725 by "King" Roger Moore. The Orton mansion, a perfect example of pre-Civil War architecture, may be seen from many vantage points in the beautifully planned gardens and on the soft green lawns. Masses of Indica azalea blossoms, enhanced by late-blooming camellias, roses, wisteria, and dogwood, greet the visitor.

Airlie Gardens' 95 acres of lakes and formal and natural gardens were designed by Topel, for many years gardener to the Emperor of Germany, when the estate was owned by Pembroke Jones, wealthy 19th century rice planter and industrialist.

Greenfield Park, lying within the city limits of Wilmington, has a five-mile scenic drive around the lake giving close-ups of great banks of azaleas, giant fuchsia Indicas and multi-hued dwarfs.

Another point of interest in the port and resort city of Wilmington, on U.S. Highways 17 and 421, is the house which Lord Cornwallis used as headquarters during the British occupation in 1781. The "Cornwallis House", nearly two centuries old, was restored by the North Carolina Society of Colonial Dames. The interior has been restored in exact accordance with the original plans.

Augmenting the floral tours is a Festival entertainment program including such features as dances, a folk-music program, a parade, the Azalea Queen's Coronation Ball, and top-flight golf. The $10,000 PGA Azalea Open Tournament, won last year by Lloyd Mangrum against a topnotch field, is one of the major events of golf's winter circuit. It is played over the Cape Fear Country Club course.

—Photos courtesy North Carolina News Bureau

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BUSINESS

CUSTOMS MIX-UP

VICTORY THAT BACKFIRED

by Victor Mackie

THE Canadian Government may lose a million dollars in customs duties, and important firms in this country stand to lose a margin of tariff protection all because of an argument the Customs and Excise Division of the National Revenue Department used in a relatively unimportant case before the Tariff Board recently.

It all arose out of an appeal brought by Gordon E. Hooper, Ottawa customs consultant, for Prairie Equipment and Radiators, Ltd., a Winnipeg firm. The case had been before the Tariff Board for nearly a year. It involved the dutiable rate on tires for use on a heavy earth scraper.

The Customs Department had ruled last year that the equipment was a machine and that the tires were dutiable. The Winnipeg firm appealed, contending that as a complete part of the machine, the tires should be dutiable either at a lower rate, or come into this country free.

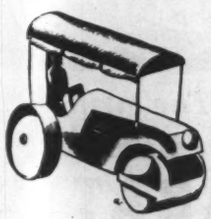
At the final hearing this year the Customs Division dropped its contention that the equipment was classifiable as a machine, and argued that it came within the meaning of a "vehicle" as defined in Section 2 (R) of the Customs Act.

Under this section a vehicle is defined as "any cart, car, wagon, carriage, barrow, sleigh, aircraft or other conveyance of what kind soever . . ." By this definition the tires, as separate tires for a vehicle, should be dutiable at the higher (22½ per cent) rate.

Invoking the rarely used section, the Customs Division maintained that, because the earth scraper was a conveyance, it was a vehicle. The definition of a vehicle ". . . other conveyance of what kind soever . . ." This cut the ground from under the feet of the Winnipeg firm and it lost the appeal.

The Tariff Board ruled that it had no alternative but to dismiss the appeal, but by invoking that section of the Customs Act, the Customs Division has opened the door to other importers seeking to have their equipment reclassified and admitted under the lower tariff rates applying to "vehicles" rather than under the higher tariff item of "machines".

The requested tariff reductions would apply to such imported machines as motor graders, power shovels, crawler excavators, conveyor belts, rock feeders and other costly equipment similar to types made in Canada on which heavy duties are imposed. Automobiles and agricultural machinery are not expected to be affected.



The amount of machinery imported—from the United States in particular—runs into many millions of dollars. The tariff collected is proportionately heavy. For example, during the first ten months of 1951, the value of power shovels brought into this country from the U.S. exceeded $9.5 million. Bulldozers totalled in value more than $10.5 million and conveying equipment more than $3 million.

Tariff experts believe that the Section 2 (R) interpretation of the word "vehicle" was inserted in the Customs Act years ago to be used only in connection with a section relating to seizures under the Act. They doubt that it was ever intended by Parliament that the definition be used to determine what constitutes a "vehicle" under the tariff schedules. Tariff authorities and customs consultants say the tariff picture has become confused as a result of the development: the ramifications are widespread, as the Tariff Board warned when it handed down its decision.

PREVIOUSLY, heavy equipment such as snow loaders, elevator lifts and similar machines were admitted under Tariff Item No. 427. That item provides that all machinery of a class or kind made in Canada, made of iron or steel and not otherwise provided for in the tariff schedule, is to be admitted with a British preferential rate of 10 per cent and a most-favored-nation rate of 22½ per cent.

Tariff Item No. 427 (A) provides that machinery of iron or steel of a class or kind not made in Canada, may come in at a free British preferential rate and at a most-favored-nation rate of 7½ per cent.

It was under Item No. 427 that a majority of imports of the heavy equipment have been brought into Canada in recent years. Coming from the U.S., most of it paid the comparatively heavy tariff rate of 22½ per cent or if from Britain, a rate of 10 per cent.

However, Tariff Item No. 439 (E) provides that buggies, cutters, carriages, pleasure carts and vehicles, not otherwise provided for, are to be admitted free under the British preference and at a duty of 10 per cent for most-favored-nations.

And there is Tariff Item No. 438 (A) under which automotive vehicles of all kinds, not otherwise provided for, come in free under British prefer-

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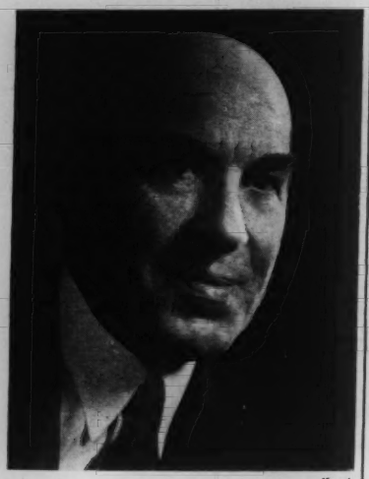

Karsh

T. H. ATKINSON,

General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada, whose appointment as a Director is announced. Mr. Atkinson has been General Manager of the bank since 1949.

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ence and with a most-favored-nation rate of 17½ per cent.

Consequently, equipment which importers formerly brought in under the tariff item No. 427 may now be admissible under the lower tariff rates fixed by Tariff Items Nos. 438 (A) or 439 (E), the importers argue. They will contend their equipment qualifies under the definition of vehicle in Section Two (R) of the act.

Several requests for reclassification of equipment have already been directed to the Deputy Minister of National Revenue, Customs and Excise, by importers. The Deputy Minister is empowered to review the decision of any appraiser as to tariff classification. If he refuses the request that certain machines be reclassified under the lower tariff items as vehicles, the importers will appeal to the Tariff Board. It was because it knew what it was in for that the Tariff Board suggested that the Government take action this session.

The type of equipment involved so far in the submissions made to the Deputy Minister, range from motor graders to conveyor belts. Arguing that a conveyor belt is a vehicle appears a bit far-fetched, but certainly it would appear to qualify under the wide-open definition of a vehicle in the Customs Act Section Two: ". . . other conveyance of what kind soever."

The door is wide open as far as the importers are concerned and they are clamoring to gain admission for their goods at the lower rates.

U.S. BUSINESS

NEW ALUMINUM DEAL?

by R. L. Hoadley

THE BATTLE over aluminum being waged in Washington between Government men and the powerful domestic aluminum producers has quietened down. But active fighting could break out again.

Defence mobilizers stole a march on a surprised aluminum industry recently when they summoned the latter to the capital and proposed that 140,000 tons a year be added to aluminum capacity and that an extra 200,000 tons be imported from Canada. After protracted huddles the consensus was that present expansion would be "adequate" to meet all "foreseeable" needs. But the agreement on "foreseeable" needs didn't cover a full-scale war.

The industry contended that the metal plants now going up could even take care of wartime needs but the Government people did not accept this argument. No decisions have been reached (purchase of Canadian metal was barely mentioned in the group meetings) but the odds are that there will be no further new domestic plant expansion.

One phase of the Government's proposals has been largely overlooked and that's an item of great importance to Canada. Defence officials would like to accumulate a stockpile of 8 billion pounds of aluminum; this could supply all military requirements if the aluminum producers were forced to curtail operations during an emergency.

This stockpile would cost in the neighborhood of $1.5 billion and would total nearly three times annual production when current expansion is completed. The present U.S. aluminum stockpile is pitifully small and even the industry, however reluctantly, admits the need to augment present stocks.

That means that the U.S. will have to look to Canada for metal if a decent stockpile, comparable to those accumulated for lesser metals, is to be achieved. So it would seem that the prospects of a large-scale deal for Canadian aluminum hinges on the stockpile decision. Even there opposition will be encountered from the domestic industry which terms as "fantastic" a stockpile as large as that now contemplated.

There are two courses open if the Government is really serious about the stockpile: purchase the metal from Canada, or continue strict controls on aluminum consumption for the next three years while metal from domestic production is earmarked for the stockpile. Judging by the howls already heard from industry over metal restrictions, a deal on Canadian aluminum will be accepted by the trade as the "lesser of two evils".

■ Edwin J. Mejia, Vice President of Aluminium Ltd. doesn't expect any selling problems in the near future for the white metal. "In a conservative estimate," he told a Chicago investment group, "we calculate world demand in 1960 at 3,300,000 tons."

He estimated world production in 1960, as 600,000 tons short of demand.

—Alcan

NEWLY POURED aluminum ingots. In the U.S., a wider field for Canadian aluminum?

THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY
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Common Dividend No. 58

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a meeting of the Directors of The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, held in the office of the Company on February 25th, 1952, a dividend of Five Cents per share on the Common Shares of the Company was declared payable April 1st, 1952, to shareholders of record March 14th, 1952.

F. J. MAW,
Secretary.

Hamilton, Ontario.
March 7, 1952.

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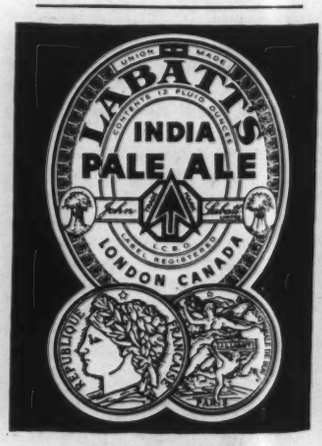


**The swing is definitely to*

LABATT'S

SENSE AND SCIENCE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

businesses to stop fires from starting. The Underwriters' Associations sponsor the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada. This is a pretty new organization in this country. It started as a functioning Canadian body on January 1, 1950. Before that it had been a rather dependent affiliate of Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc., in Chicago whose facilities were used by the Canadian underwriters' associations. The new Canadian organization is independent of, but works closely with the Chicago group. The laboratory applies chemical, fire, and stress-and-strain tests to equipment manufacturers want to submit to it. It is one of several testing bodies in Canada.

The influence of the Underwriters' Laboratories on safety features in equipment is brought to bear through the "Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada Inspected" label. Equipment bearing this label has been tested and approved, from a safety point of view, by laboratory engineers. It also means that the follow-up inspection on the manufacture of the product has been maintained.

Obviously a manufacturer of a product in which safety from fire, shock, explosion, etc., are important to his customers will find an underwriters' label helpful to sales. Since the Canadian organization began testing in this country, the underwriters' label has become increasingly important. Growing consciousness of these labels on the part of buyers indicates that eventually any product whose safety features are important to its user will find sales seriously hurt by the absence of the underwriters' label, or the label of one of the other testing organizations.

MANUFACTURERS who wish to have the underwriters' label on their product submit plans and, if it's practicable, a sample. The plans are analyzed and the sample is subjected to a long and ingenious series of tests. If the sample passes the tests, the labels are sold to the manufacturer and are applied to the product under the supervision of the organization. If the product falls short of the specifications aimed at, the manufacturer is told what the trouble is. When the shortcoming is pulled up, the product is tested again. In cases where a sample cannot be submitted, Laboratory engineers conduct tests at the factory.

According to E. F. Tabisz, General Manager of the Underwriters' Laboratories of Canada, some device that is in daily use—such as the electric safety lock on elevator doors—is subjected to 100,000 operations during the testing process. These operations have to be performed with a manageable amount of equipment and condensed into a practicable amount of time—a characteristic of this kind of work that explains why, after two years, the Canadian laboratory still has to use facilities in Chicago for some tests.

At present the Laboratory is supported by the Board insurance companies through their underwriters' associations, but it is expected that eventually the Laboratory will be able to support itself from its inspection fees.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of submissions for Underwriters' inspection. The 1951 listing of inspected appliances, equipment and material has 40 per cent more names than the 1950 listing. Some of the increase is due to the growth of Canadian industry and higher levels of production, but for the most part, the increase indicates a growing importance of this organization in the industrial life of the country. Before the testing facilities opened in Canada, many Canadian manufacturers who wanted the Underwriters' label on their product hesitated to go through the paper work necessary to ship a sample to the U.S. laboratories in Chicago. Since the testing facilities opened in Canada they have made use of them.

Thus the attack of the fire insurance companies on fire risks strikes a long and deep blow from root causes right up to incidentals. Penalties for shortcomings and rewards for meeting requirements—in dollars and cents terms—are proving effective means of persuading the insurance buyer to cooperate, and he's getting his insurance cheaper as a result.

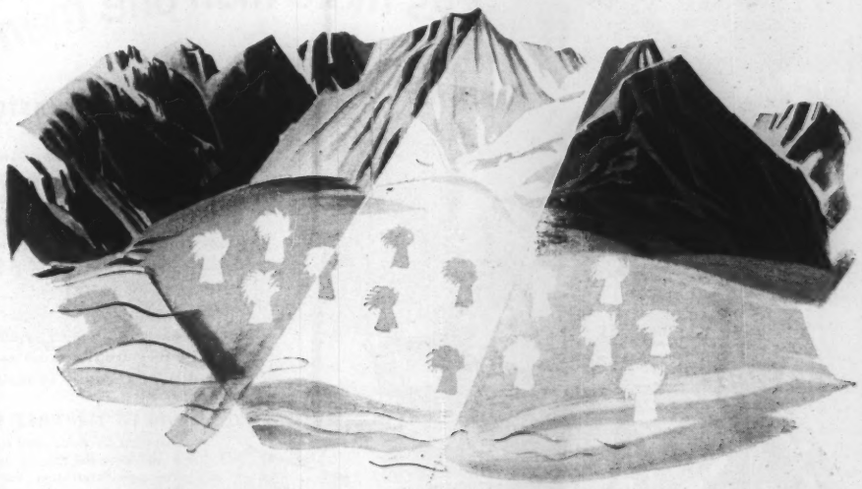
MIRACLE OF "THE PEACE"

Beyond the 55th parallel in northern Alberta and British Columbia lies one of Nature's wonderlands — the rich and fertile valleys of the Peace River. In this northern eden the pioneers of the Peace are writing new pages in Canadian history. Their wheat and oats are winning world championship prizes. Their oil and natural gas supplies may someday rival the richest in Canada. Where yesterday stood wilderness, they are building roads and schools and towns.

But the people of the Peace are *modern* pioneers. They drive automobiles. Their homes are equipped with refrigerators and washing machines — their farms with tractors. And like Canadians everywhere, they believe in "instalment plan" buying.

Throughout the Peace River, more and more dealers in automobiles, domestic appliances and industrial equipment are serving the instalment buying needs of their customers through the I.A.C. Merit Plan. To keep pace with these needs, a new branch of Industrial Acceptance Corporation has now been opened in Grande Prairie, Alberta.

On Canada's frontiers as in her largest cities, more people every day are discovering better living at the Sign of the Merit Plan Dealer.



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BUSINESS COMMENT

WHEN UNIONS GO TOO FAR

by P. M. Richards

EVERY TIME one looks at a newspaper, labor unions have won "new major concessions" from employers. Workers in this industry and that are to get $2 an hour, longer vacations with pay, statutory holidays to be paid for, the 5-day week, concessions here and concessions there. Everywhere workers are to be paid more for doing less.

It's a proud time for organized labor. It's winning victories all along the line. But whom are the unions serving?

The gauge of a union's success is not really its ability to strong-arm the employer. Rather, it is the effects of union policies on the consumption of the product and on the employment provided by this production, and whether the long-term results for labor are beneficial or not. Labor is not well-off if it has no work, no matter how high wage rates are. The hungry worker definitely does not say: "It's true that I have no work, but I'm a lucky fellow because I'm entitled to $3.50 an hour when I work."

No one can permanently make the public pay more for a product or service than the public thinks it's worth. If a product becomes too expensive, consumers find a substitute or just do without it. If labor demands more for its services than they are worth economically, less of those services will be used. Wherever possible, more labor will be replaced by machines; every advance in the cost of labor widens the reach of labor-saving equipment. Some employers will be forced out of business, others will do less business because the public won't pay the prices the sellers are compelled to ask.

Members of labor unions amount to only about 20 per cent of the total labor force. This fact is a source of union strength during the present stage of the union-management battle, since the four-fifths of labor outside the unions constitute an exploitable source of gains for organized labor. Peter is robbed to pay Paul. But as more workers become unionized in self-defence, notably in the "white-collar" fields, this exploitable residue will progressively become too small to be effective in this way, and management will have to put the full weight of wage increases on consumers, in the form of higher prices. Then organized labor will find that it is in trouble.

If all consumers received increases in incomes as and when the organized workers do, we would then have a merry-go-round of repetitive rises in prices and incomes—though with the price increases tending to outrun the income increases. But as a considerable proportion of all consumers are pensioners of one kind or another—widows living on proceeds of life insurance, disabled veterans living on pensions, elderly people living on annuities or the old-age pension, etc., they will be unable to pay the higher prices. Their inability to do so will of course contribute to the eventual breakdown of the cost and price raising process.

If the labor unions' wage policies result in seriously reducing production and employment, they will have injured their members as well as the rest of society.

Labor Morals

AFTER writing the above, I listened to a speech by J. Gerald Godsoe, Vice-President of British American Oil Co., which attacked irresponsibility on the part of labor leaders and the drift to statism in Canada. He spoke in Toronto to the Ontario Retail Lumber Dealers Association.

Mr. Godsoe said there were labor leaders "who do not live up to the tremendous responsibilities they enjoy and who identify themselves with wanton disregard of our labor and other laws . . . All too frequently of late, when demands they have sought have not been met, we have seen a group of men take matters into their own hands with a complete contempt for our labor and other legislation. There have been too many illegal strikes, and too much illegal picketing. Recurrence of these incidents should not be permitted.

"No group has a greater interest in maintaining the liberty of the individual than labor. No group has so much to lose if the state takes over. Yet some labor leaders have declared in favor of a political philosophy which has for its object more and more control by the state over the lives of individuals."

Mr. Godsoe also blamed businessmen and the general public for the continued move towards statism. Scarcely a week passed, he said, without some organization pressing one or other of our governments to undertake some new project for spending public moneys. Businessmen have been as imprudent as anybody else and all too frequently have gone running to Government for a remedy when the answer could have been found in the hands of business itself. While our free enterprise system will never be defeated on its merits, it can be lost through selfish materialism.

New Price Index

THOUGH the new consumers' price index won't keep prices from rising, it will show the effects of price changes on the cost of living more accurately than the present index does. Two important differences are that it will be based on 1949 prices instead of the 1935-39 average, and that it will comprise about 225 price factors instead of the present 160.

The purpose, of course, is to bring the index into line with the marked changes in family and individual spending habits since 1935-39. For example, one of the new items in the index is fuel oil, much more now than in the old base period. Also much more is spent now on fresh fruits and vegetables, on recreation and transportation, and a little more on food. On the other hand, clothing and rent take a little less than they used to.

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place the present one some time this summer. But both indexes will be published monthly for some time thereafter, mainly because many union wage contracts now include cost-of-living bonus clauses based on the present index.

This double-publication may make trouble, as it has in the United States, where a new consumers' price index has recently replaced an old index. There, when the latest report on living costs was made, the new index showed no change from the previous month while the old index showed a rise which required a three-cents-an-hour pay increase for a million automobile workers and many thousands in other industries whose pay schedules are still tied to the old index. The workers got their increase. It is, perhaps, a reasonable assumption that they would have got it if it was the new index that had climbed and the old index had stayed where it was.

The U.S. experience brings up the obvious point: if two indexes, intended to do basically the same job, make different showings because of differences in constituents and weighting, is this not proof that they could be "rigged"? We may soon be hearing charges of this kind, though the DBS seems to have done its utmost to make the new index a fair and accurate one.

Contrast

PEOPLE in Britain who placed orders for automobiles six years ago are still waiting for them. Since 1946, only 700,000 new models have been sold inside the United Kingdom, roughly one in five of the cars produced. The 8,000 car dealers in Britain now have orders on hand for one and a quarter million new cars, but in 1952 only 60,000 new cars will go to the home market. The other 300,000 or so that will be produced will go overseas, to support Britain's export drive.

In Canada anyone with the money can get a car at once. And the other day a Toronto dealer in British cars was trying to stimulate lagging demand by offering "two years' free gasoline"—500 gallons—with every Morris car sold.

Home Costs Up

HOPES THAT building costs, already too high for most would-be home-makers, would not rise this year and might even decline, are now fading fast. Most union wage contracts in this industry expire in April, and the unions have submitted demands for increases that are, on the average, the biggest yet, ranging up to an additional $1.07 an hour asked by Halifax electricians.

Since labor in one form or another is estimated to make up 90 per cent of the building industry's costs, the new wage settlements may be expected to add fairly substantially to the cost of construction. About 150,000 workers are employed directly in building and many thousands more indirectly.

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 261

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND OF TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share, plus an EXTRA FIVE CENTS per share, on the paid-up Capital Stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th April 1952 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of MAY next, to Shareholders of record at the close of business on 31st March 1952. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board
JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1952

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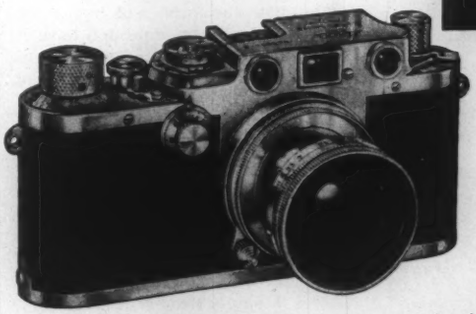

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WORLD OF WOMEN

EVERYTHING GOOD IN A CRUSTY PIE

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

THE FIRST PIES were no trifling sweet fruit dishes but great crusted towering affairs guarding game, fowl or fish. The "four-and-twenty-blackbirds" pie of nursery rhyme fame is not fiction but a dish served at meal's end to add to the "fun" of the party. The birds were housed within pastry and on release would fly into the candles, plunging the room in darkness. Sometimes a rousing falcon hunt would ensue. Another prankish pie filling was live frogs—guaranteed to cause the "faints" among the fair sex.

However the majority of pies were edible and designed to feed the horde of relatives, retainers and hangers-on in large households of the day.

If you so desire you, too, can build *pates en croute*—providing you have a metal pastry mould and time. But for everyday fare we're willing to skip these crusty forts and settle for simple savory pies such as steak and kidney, lamb and vegetable and their like. Here are recipes you can serve with pride:

CHICKEN AND VEGETABLE PIE

The pie filling and topping are made with powdered non-fat (skim) milk instead of fresh milk—a fine practise if you've not already acquired the habit. You can make up the milk into liquid form and proceed as usual, or follow the instructions in this recipe for using it powdered.

Sauce:

- 2½ cups water*
- ½ cup powdered non-fat milk
- 4 tablespoons flour
- ½ teaspoon crushed sage
- ½ teaspoon paprika
- ¼ teaspoon black pepper
- 1 teaspoon salt

*If using canned peas (see below) use vegetable liquor to replace 1 cup of water.

Place water in top part of double boiler. Combine milk powder, flour and seasonings. Sprinkle on surface of liquid and beat with rotary beater until blended and smooth. Set over boiling water, stirring constantly until thickened and smooth (about 10 minutes).

Have ready:

- 2 cups cubed cooked chicken
- 2 cups cooked green peas
- 12 tiny white onions, cooked
- ¼ cup sliced ripe olives (optional)

Combine these ingredients with the sauce. Cook for about 10 minutes more. Taste and reseason. Pour into 6 individual casseroles about 5 inches in diameter.

Topping:

Make tea biscuit dough using standard 2 cup flour recipe. Mix ½ cup powdered non-fat milk and 2 tablespoons grated onion with dry ingredients. Use water in place of milk. Roll dough out to ¼" thickness and cut 6 biscuits to fit casseroles. Place on ungreased baking sheet. Cut a large "X" in center of each biscuit and turn back corners of cut "X" and pinch. Bake in 425°F oven until golden brown, 10-12 minutes.

Transfer to top of chicken filling in casseroles and return to a slow oven 325°F for ten minutes longer.

—Simpson's

LUNCHEON IS SERVED: An informal luncheon where a savory pie might well be the main attraction. China is a Russel Wright design, grey on a yellow cloth.

PIPING HOT chicken and vegetable pie with onion flavored crust. Recipe below.

A FAMOUS TWO-CRUST MEAT PIE of French-Canadian origin is the *Pate de Noel ou Tourtiere*. The recipe is difficult to find in writing and every family seems to have its own variations and customs revolving around this traditional dish. Two points seem to be standard: (1) The use of ground pork and veal (2) The pies are usually wrapped well and put outdoors to freeze. But these pies can also be served hot. One meat dealer claims that customers will buy a leg of pork before Christmas and have it skinned, boned and minced for eight or more *Tourtiere*. But more than likely most people buy shoulder pork for this dish.

PORK AND VEAL PIE

Dough:

- 2 cups sifted flour
- ½ tsp. salt
- ½ cup butter
- 3 tbsps. lard
- 1 egg beaten
- Milk (about 2 tbsp.)

Cut in butter and lard with pastry blender until mixture resembles coarse meal. Blend in egg and just enough milk to make a firm dough. Chill for 1 hour.

Filling:

Mix *1 lb. each* ground pork and veal and 3 ozs. salt pork, ground. Place in a heated frying pan. Add 2 large onions and 1 clove garlic finely chopped. Let mixture brown in its own fat for 3 minutes stirring constantly.

Add:

- 2 whole cloves
- 2 tbsps. chopped celery leaves
- 1 tsp. salt
- ¼ tsp. black pepper
- 1 cup stock or bouillion

Cover, reduce heat and simmer gently for 30 minutes. Stir occasionally and add more liquid if necessary.

Roll out pastry and line bottom and sides of 10" pie pan, leaving enough dough to cover the pie. Place mixture in pan, cover with remaining dough, make slits for steam to escape. Bake in hot oven 425°F for 15 minutes, reduce heat to 350°F and continue to bake until crust is golden. Serve hot or cold.

FINE TO SERVE for the hot dish at an informal luncheon is a Cheese Pie. This is a cheese custard baked in pastry, using imported or domestic Swiss cheese. Serve the pie hot with baked tomato, a salad of greens, and chocolate cream roll for dessert.

SWISS CHEESE PIE

- 1 unbaked 9" pastry shell
- ½ pound Swiss cheese grated or shredded
- 1 tbsp. flour
- 1 cup cream or rich milk
- 3 eggs well beaten
- Pepper, salt

Brush unbaked shell with milk and distribute grated Swiss cheese evenly. Combine flour with cream and add to well-beaten eggs. Season mixture lightly with salt and pepper. Pour over cheese in pie shell. Bake 15 minutes in 400°F oven then reduce heat to 300°F and bake 30 minutes longer, or until a knife inserted in the center comes out clean. Serve hot to 6 people. *Important*—Don't overbake.

CONVERTIBLES

THOSE OPEN SPACES

by Mona Clark

THE TWO Canadian women who dropped down into Texas to look over the Dallas Fashion Shows, could not have caused more stir if they had come from Greenland. The Chamber of Commerce was that surprised—and that pleased. "We'll allow that, next to Texas, Canada's the greatest place on this here earth." That's what they said.

The second annual national fashion week put on by the Dallas Fashion Centre is just part of their determination to show the world that they lead not only in oil, wheat, cattle and cotton but even in fashions.

Dallas designers have taken the dullest fabrics like calico, denim, gingham and terrycloth and made them into Caviar Cottons by such devious ways as quilting, embroidering, adding lace or even sprinkling them with diamonds —Texan for rhinestones. Yet they seem not to overdo. Three men named Kohen, Ligon and Foltz, for example, have fathered a swirling skirt that's printed allover in colors as startling as these desert sunsets. But they tone it down with a black pique halter that has mannerly revers.

AND EVERYWHERE are Convertibles, their way of saying that your iridescent chambray sun dress becomes an Entrance Dress for your city date just by adding a Spencer jacket or a Capri triangle shawl.

Two important houses, Ike Clark and Shirlyn, insist on covering naked shoulders with nylon redingotes that are tissue thin. For Texan men like their women naughty but nicely feminine and that's how the fashion story goes with this tall, handsome, blonde people who say that they are neither westerners nor southerners — but Texans.

On to St. Louis—the Queen City of St. Louis looks with amused tolerance on the brash fashion courage of Dallas, a town just two-thirds their size. St. Louis knows that it is rated third or better in the millinery field on this continent and first in Young Fashions. In sizes 7 to 17 even New York admits that it doesn't do as big a job or as fine.

THE ROMANTIC bouffance of the Gibson Girl era is one of their 1952 themes. The Empire waistline, the sculptured bodice, the sweeping skirt and the crinoline petticoat tell a young and lovely midsummer tale. And everywhere go the Convertibles—as many as five pieces. Jon McCauley Sportswear does pedal pushers, blouse, halter, skirt and jacket in seersucker and denim mixed grills that are youth itself.

"Mr. Skirt" by the Daryl Dress people sounds mad until you hear that it may be the only skirt created never to die because it is as perfectly made as a man's trousers. Mr. Skirt is straight and mannish, has its plackets hidden and its waistband snugged permanently. Mr. Plain and Mr. Pleat have also been born and now New York is wondering why it let St. Louis think up the first real improvement since the cave woman wore a skirt of thongs.

Millinery designers play along with young fashions and young hair. Though the huge, elliptical cartwheel will be worn later with all the graduation cotton sheer gowns, right now they like visor hats and coif caps taken from Tudor portraits. Both of them perch on the poodle cuts that are sitting pretty at the moment and on the horsetail cuts that are nosing their way on a fast truck into the spirit of St. Louis, city of youth.

A WORD TO THE WIVES

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12

his home. Today women are mixed up in everything."

Whatever the reason for the unique demands now being made upon her, the modern wife seems to fill her role with admirable grace and ease. Canadian men who have arrived have been either exceptionally clever or fortunate in their choice of a wife—or perhaps most Canadian women are naturally poised and at ease socially—because it is rare indeed not to find an intelligent and attractive wife at the side of the Canadian man of affairs.

Here, according to those we have talked to, are some of the hallmarks of the woman who should be counted among her husband's business assets:

Unfailing good manners . . .

Ability never to look bored . . .

Strong-minded enough to resist the delights of gossip . . .

Immune to temptations to talk about superior ancestry, background, education . . .

Can curb a too-ready, too-witty tongue . . . especially if it has a sharp edge . . .

Keeps firmly under control any bohemian tendencies in dress, manners, actions, if her husband's business associates are inclined to be conservative . . .

Is genuinely nice (not pussy-cat nice) to women who work for or with her husband . . .

Enjoys parties and people (or appears to) . . .

Is always fastidiously groomed, attractively dressed . . .

Keeps in touch with current events . . .

Remembers names . . .

Is not timid about making the first gesture of friendliness . . .

Never uses her husband's position as a lever to gain special privileges for herself or others . . .

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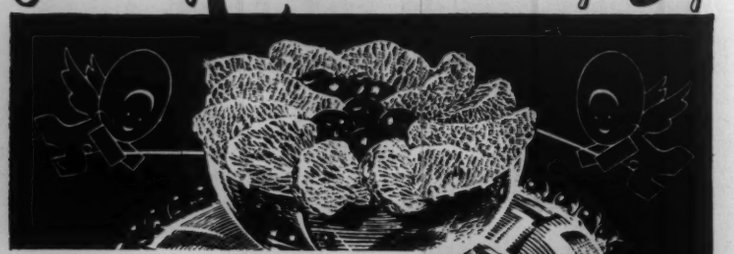

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COLLECTORS' ITEM

TREASURE FOR PLEASURE

by Margaret Ness

SOME collectors are—with apologies to William Shakespeare—born collectors; some achieve the collectors' urge; few have collections thrust upon them.

The Collectors' Club in Hamilton, Ont., provides all three . . . there's 10-year-old Roselma Bunston with her 100 salt-and-pepper sets and 1,500 buttons . . . then there's Mrs. Howard Williams whose jewellery store husband is interested in antique watches and clocks, so that, in a sort of defence reaction, she started to collect stones and old pieces of jewellery . . . and there's Mrs. A. E. Coppock, a five - year - Canadian - from - England, whose great-grandmother was a lace-maker and whose work equipment has remained in the family.

RECENTLY Mrs. Coppock refused $3,000 for the almost tattered work pillow, the dozens of jewelled and carved bobbins and the wooden winder. As far as Mrs. Coppock knows, this is the only large intact display of its kind in existence.

The Collectors' Club of Hamilton was founded three years ago by Mrs. H. B. Evel, with eight enthusiastic collectors; now numbers 25. A few men belong—on the fringe. At monthly meetings, members give talks on their own specialty.

A year ago, and also this last Spring, a day's exhibition was arranged for the public, with a chance to see and chat about such collections as . . . the shawls that Mrs. John Flatt of Dundas has collected in her years of travelling and as gifts from friends, including a beautiful Paisley shawl that can be drawn through a ring and for which Mrs. Flatt has refused $1,000 . . . or the ivory figures which Mrs. Earl Bacon has been collecting for 15 years, especially some old Chinese warrior figures started in one generation and finished by the next, so delicate is the carving.

Founder-and-President Mrs. Evel has a most amazing collection of dolls —1,500 of them. Her oddest is called "The Duchess" because she's a Cockney lady with a dried apple (actual, not figurative) face and was made by an 82-year-old Torontonian. Her favorite is a three-foot Queen Victoria-dressed doll over 100 years old.

Pride and joy of Mrs. Evel's heart, however, are her "Liberty" dolls. Made by Liberty's of London, England, they are replicas of historical or living personages, such as Henry VIII and his unfortunate wives, Good Queen Bess, the Prince of Wales, the Princess Royal . . . or represent pageantry—colorful positions such as a Beefeater, a Knight of the Royal Garter, etc. . . . right down to the correct insignia worn and the velvet and plumes. Place of honor goes to the Coronation group of the late King George VI, the Queen and the two Princesses.

Where do you keep 1,500 dolls? Fortunately for her hobby, the Evels have a large home and a basement room has been fitted up with display shelves and cases. Mrs. Evel comes by her British-dolls' interest legitimately. She was an English War Bride in the First World War; came out of a High Anglican convent to become a VAD and then married.

INTERESTING collectors' items can't always be picked up easily. So it's a good plan if you have collector's blood in your veins, to marry into the navy. Mrs. R. C. Furness did and her British Navy husband brought her back china from the Orient. Along with china, she's been collecting ruby glass: now has over 100 pieces.

Or you can be like Mrs. Helen Lambert. For year's she's been sending food parcels over to a Hamiltonian now resident in England. This friend has an eye for good pewter and sends thank-you pieces back. Actually,

—Murray Laws

DOLLS of History: Mrs. H. B. Evel, Hamilton, Ont., and some of her 1,500 dolls.

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pewter wasn't Mrs. Lambert's first love. It was Chinese jade. "I always used to have my nose glued to a pawnbroker's or jeweller's window," she says. Proud owner of eight pieces when the Depression broke, she sold them for a measly $25.

A collection of spoons and Canadian history were equally important to Mrs. Allan Lancefield. The spoons are part of her diverse collection; the history centres in a chair on which Laura Secord sat after her exhausting memorable journey. This was at the DeCews grist mill taken over for officers' quarters. The DeCews were ancestors of Mrs. Lancefield's; came over to Pennsylvania in 1668 and then on, as UEL's, to near St. Catharines. The chair is now in Mrs. Lancefield's home; the mill burned down two years ago.

And history was found right in Mrs. J. G. Smithbower's 5,000-button collection . . . in some handsome mourning buttons. When Prince Albert died, Queen Victoria took to black buttons on all her clothes; so did her loyal subjects. And in the family button box, Mrs. Smithbower found some that her grandmother had brought with her from England.

A collector's start that turned into a creative job is the story of Mrs. Howard Gallagher of Aldershot. She started collecting china cups and saucers, particularly miniature ones.

Then with her three children grown up and on their own, she decided she wanted a creative hobby, too. So she started to learn pottery, discovered that there was a clay streak through their farm (it's been in the family for 85 years) with absolutely pure clay. Most of it had been dug out commercially some 60 years ago by a sewer pipe company and they have to have pure clay. So all she has to do is to dig her clay, wash and wedge it.

Says Mrs. Gallagher: "Everyone should have three hobbies." And she enumerated them as

(1) A handicraft to satisfy your creative instinct.

(2) A collection of some kind. It helps you to meet people and have something to talk about.

(3) Active hobby, such as sports or gardening, for your health.

And a Collectors' Club like the one in Hamilton is certainly a good way of satisfying Mrs. Gallagher's suggestion Number 2.

■ From a women's editorial desk in Saskatoon CLARA L. K. HOLMES went into CPR railroading back in 1929—press representative style, with headquarters in Winnipeg. Then in 1945 she became head of the Women's Division of public relations. Now she's playing the whole field . . . with the announcement that she has been made special publicity representative and will act in an advisory capacity for the department of Public Relations. And Winnipeg isn't to lose her either. That's still her headquarters.

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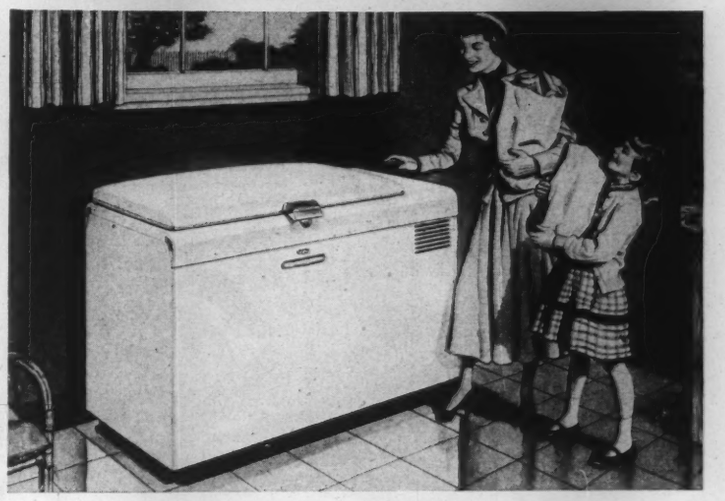

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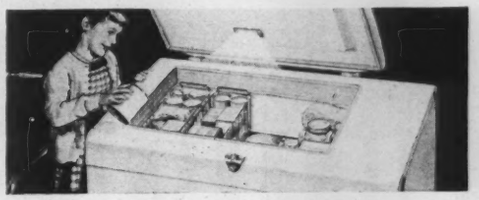

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FASHION-BEAUTY

ITALIANA

VITALITY of contemporary Italian design is making itself felt in many directions. In at least two recent showings of collections gleaned from the world's top fashion houses the elegance of the Italian clothes is outstanding. Noted among Holt Renfrew's extensive collection of imports —an afternoon dress of navy silk gauze touched with white, by Fontana of Rome; a wonderful red shantung wrap with loose sleeves, much fullness at back and an off-shoulder neckline, from Simonetta Visconti. Imported clothes shown by Henry Morgan and Co., included several of Italian origin. Fontana's coat of heavy oyster silk ottoman lined with aqua cotton, was worn over a white cotton net dress trimmed with aqua applique and straw embroidery.

AND Paulo Venini's name is attached to some of the most beautiful glass made today—glass that has been bought for permanent exhibition by museums in Stockholm, Stuttgart, Paris, London, New York. Mr. Venini's factory is on the island of Muranos near Venice, Italy. For the past six centuries the island has been noted for the richness and grace of its glass, and there are documents referring to Venetian glass as early as 1090. Mr. Venini, with his daughter, Laura, was on hand in person for the opening of an exhibition of his glass in the Seven Seas Gift Shop at Eaton's, Toronto.

The unpredictability of glass makes it a medium of fascinating uncertainty. It is this unpredictability that often introduces variations — some more beautiful than the artist had anticipated. "There is no such thing as a flawless piece of hand-made glass," says Mr. Venini. "Out of a burning fire comes the chemical substance which makes up glass. This is gathered on the blowpipes and blown out with air to get desired volume. Imperfections prove that it is done *a mano libera* and distinguish it from the machine-made product."

Many facets of the glassmaker's art are included in the exhibition—airy light vases, urns and ash trays ribboned with cloudy white swirls, vases shaped in graceful folds that seem about to open . . . heavy ornamental pieces which have been blown out of huge chunks of glass . . . others with gold leaf in suspension . . . a series of mirrors, one with a frame like frozen green water . . . a group of the traditional characters of the Italian Comedia dell'Arte. Sculpture for this type of blown-glass is done entirely by hand using, besides the glass-blower's pipes, only a pair of pincers and one or two little flat iron bars.

■ "Don't eat that egg for breakfast tomorrow morning," advises a hair stylist. "Put it in your hair instead."

Shampoo the hair with a mild soap after a brisk brushing. Instead of a second soaping, shampoo with one well-beaten egg. Rinse the hair twice thoroughly using the juice of one lemon (strained) to one pint of water. It is suggested that this treatment be used once a month.

LIGHTER SIDE

SPRING: THE MOOD HAT

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"I WANT a nice simple hat to go with a plain tailored suit," Miss A. said; but when the salesgirl brought her a sailor hat trimmed with a band she frowned and shook her head.

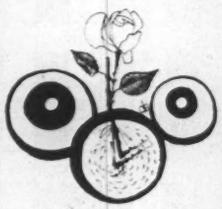
"It doesn't do anything *for* me," she said.

It did nothing, in fact, but cover her head with a flat finality. "Try this," I said, handing her a Watteau model with a piecrust brim and a Shakespeare's Garden nestling in the crown.

"I wouldn't be found dead in it," Miss A. said indignantly. "No, I know what I want. I want a hat that responds. A hat that says *Me*. I'll know it the minute I lay eyes on it."

Since there were no hats in sight that seemed willing to respond I suggested that we go and look at the Fashion Festival. Miss A. consented reluctantly. "I really want a mood hat," she said, "but I guess I'm not in the mood."

The rites of spring were in high progress as we wandered through the store. Everything shimmered and murmured and even the air was faintly intoxicating, as though something heady had been slipped into the air-conditioning system. The voices of commentators and demonstrators reached us from all sides, as murmurous and evocative as the voices of the turtle. We paused to watch the Fashion Show. "The Cut-Short Jacket Suits a Gal," it announced.



"There don't seem to be girls any more," I said. "Just gals."

"What's the difference?" Miss A. asked.

"A girl, I suppose, is anyone under sixteen," I said. "A gal is anyone under, or over, sixty."

"Well I like it," Miss A. said. "It's fun. It's gay. I love the way fashion writers write. I often think I could have been a fashion-writer myself."

She paused to watch the swaying progress of a model. "Skirts that billow exultantly from a little doll waistline," she said dreamily. "Billowing diaphanous Gibson Girl sleeves that match with the sheer decorum of the tiny, tiny, little boy collar."

"It almost scans," I said and took her arm. "Come on, you said you wanted to look at suits."

We started for the suits and were snagged part-way by the Sociable Separates display.

"Oh I adore them!" Miss A. cried. "Do look at the sassy way that finger-deep texture bursts into pleat after pleat after pleat! And isn't that skirt sheer fulsome flattery!"

"Girls wear Sociable Separates," I said firmly. "Gals wear suits."

"With a cut-short, nipped in jacket, a pinched-bottle waist-line, and ever so perky a pussy-cat bow! Imagine!" Miss A. said.

"I've got to get curtain-rods," I said, and added, being fairly susceptible to the idiom myself, "Strictly cut, subtly fitted, knowingly feminine, yet ever so cleverly and amusingly functional!"

Miss A. recklessly ordered two Sociable Separates. "And now we'll take another look at the hats," she said.

THE elevator was crowded, but nobody seemed to mind, everyone looked eager-eyed and fashion-festive. "Wonderful, isn't it!" Miss A. said.

"Wonderful!" I agreed. "Nothing like an elevator ride to give a gal that pinched-in, tight-as-a-trivet-look that is the high note in the season's vogue."

"I'm going to buy an umbrella *that* long," said Miss A.

"All the models are carrying them," said the amiable matron whose hat had been knocked sideways.

We stepped out of the elevator into the millinery department.

"In blue ombre tones," Miss A. went on. "An umbrella? A morning-glory to carry over your little mood-hat, shepherdess-studded with gay field-flowers." She paused suddenly, pointing. . . "And there it is!"

"It is not!" I said, falling abruptly out of the idiom. "That's the Watteau number you said you wouldn't be found dead in."

"I'm going to take it," Miss A. said. "It's a hat that responds. It's *Me*. I knew I'd recognize it the minute I saw it."

"You're going to hate yourself for this in the morning," I said gloomily, but Miss A. laughed girlishly and took my arm.

"And now, how about a marshmallow banana split?" she asked.

I shook my head. "You can't put a marshmallow banana split in a Pinched-Bottle Waistline," I said. "I'll take coffee."

WHEN I telephoned next day her mood had changed.

"Why on earth did you ever persuade me to buy that perfectly ridiculous outfit?" she demanded. "I'd like to know where I'm supposed to wear a plaid quiltie lined with burlap and a boat neckline."

"Persuade you!" I said indignantly, "It was all I could do to keep you from getting loafers and a poodle cut!"

"Well anyway I'm taking everything back," Miss A. said. "And I'm buying a very simple sailor hat to wear with a plain tailor-made suit. That was all I wanted in the first place."

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VANCOUVER'S FABULOUS FISH STORY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

Marine Drive in West Vancouver is one of the busiest highways in the country. Marine Drive Bridge spans the Capilano a scant 100 yards west of the north end of the Lion's Gate Bridge. During the summer, cars cross it bumper to bumper. At the height of the summer run of steelheads, anglers stand shoulder to shoulder, fishing in the pool below the bridge. They pay no attention to cars whizzing past their shirt-tails, but more than one traffic snarl has been caused when big fish are hooked.

Anglers in coastal B.C. enjoy year-round fishing for salmon, steelheads, and cutthroat trout, and for fishermen in Vancouver there is a choice of all three. One group has made it a point to fish for spring salmon each Christmas. They seldom fail to make a catch. But during the last 10 years the steelhead is the big draw for the winter angler. On week-ends when water conditions are right, it is often difficult to find casting room on many rivers. So popular has this fish become that sportsmen have been able to bring about legislation stopping commercial fishing for steelheads in the Fraser River during December and January.

THE VEDDER RIVER near Chilliwack, 60 miles from Vancouver, is the largest producer of winter steelheads on the lower Mainland. Game wardens sometimes check 400 fishermen in one day. Two years ago the daily bag limit was cut from three to two fish on all Lower Mainland rivers. Vancouver Island still allows three. With an increasing number of sports fishermen each year, individual catches are not as large as a few years ago. One expert steelheader living on the banks of the Vedder kept a log for eight winters which showed a total catch of 1056 steelheads. At an average weight of well above 10 pounds, he caught over five tons of the continent's finest game fish.

It would be hard to estimate the value of each steelhead in dollars and cents. But there isn't any doubt this big sea-going rainbow is a top tourist drawing card. The winter before last, when the East was undergoing sub-zero weather, two Detroit sportsmen flew out to Campbell River on Vancouver Island where they fished steelheads for a week. They landed one apiece, using flies only. Had they fished with spinning lures they probably could have caught a dozen or more. It was an expensive jaunt, counting plane fare and accommodation at a first class lodge. Nevertheless, they were satisfied with results. Had they been well advised, they would have brought fly rods and shotguns as well, because brant geese are in season and the estuaries of the rivers abound in cutthroat trout.

It is possible to take the limit of five brant, two or three steelheads and finish off the bag with a creel full of trout, all in a day. It has been done in January and February.

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BRAIN-TEASER

ALL OF A-TWITTER

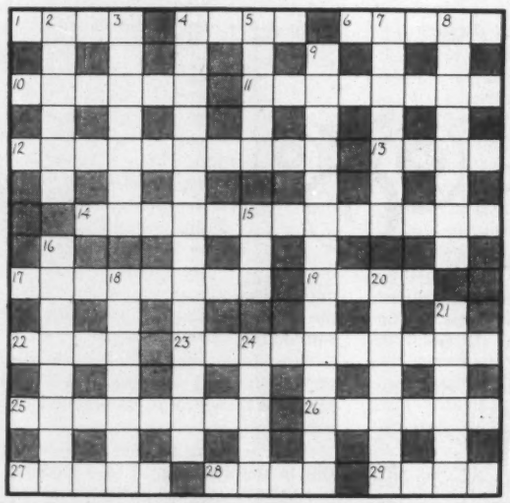
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1. A . . . . in the hand is worth two at the Pole, as his wife no doubt thought. (4)
4. Entertain united heads of 18 and 15 down. (4)
6. What 29s of a 18 presumably do together. (5)
10. Is John Barleycorn eyed thus because of wild barley? (6)
11. Behind the window? Then it's not in the bag! (8)
12. Dispute over a bone? (10)
13. A pressing need for a tonic? . . . . (4)
14. . . . . then try this before tea. (4)
15. A strange lot of 29s. (8)
17. What 1 and 29 did, in a letter. (8)
19. They may cause a branch connection for 29s. (4)
22. Hide away in a hideaway. (4)
23. A bird is after three blind mice, for example. (5, 5)
25. Ed bathes in healing waters. (8)
26. Keel over? My embrace will help. (6)
27. This man Charon. (5)
28. They're often cock-eyed, no doubt. (4)
29. See 17. (4)

DOWN

2. Is this warbler a coward? (6)
3. The conscript sounds as if he has the wind up. (7)
4. Would it lay atomic eggs these days? (6, 8)
5. Little birds have nothing to equal this song maker. (5)
7. Going up, friend? Take the flying apparatus. (7)
8. Outlines journeys after study. (8)
9. Wind pounds them into a sorry condition. (4,2,3,5)
15. Sheba left 25 and turned around to dry. (3)
16. View from a 4. (5-3)
18. See 6. (7)
20. The clues of 1 and 6 suggest one. (7)
21. The sparrow was Cock Robin's. (6)
24. The handling, as it were, of sausages. (5)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

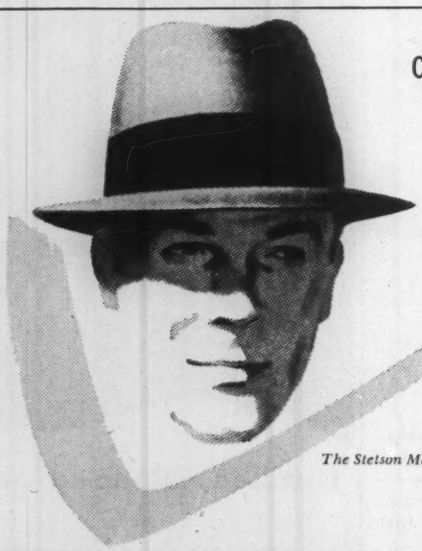
ACROSS

1. Taken aback
6. Loam
10. Ultra
11. Reluctant
12. Cow bell
13. See 24 across
14. Taciturn
16. Assize
19. Seaman
21. Cleanses
24 and 13. Charles Comfort
25. Consign
27. Water-mill
28. Luigi 29. Rare
30. Fingerbowl

DOWN

1. Truncates
2. Kotow
3. Nearest
4. Burglars
5. Calico
7. Oratorios
8. Motet
9. Scamps
15. Character
17. Essential
18. Blackleg
20. Allure 22. Annular
23. Assisi 24. Cower
26. Inigo (20)

Easter
Birthdays
Anniversaries
Father's Day
Graduations



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JUSTICE—A RIGHT, NOT A LUXURY

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

that he had a good chunk of money in the bank but insisted that as a taxpayer he was entitled to free legal services.

A woman of 70 who had been living on a pension since her husband was killed in World War I, came to the Sheriff's office with a big problem. For 15 weeks she had been paying $8 for a room. Now the rentals board had ruled that the room was worth only $7. She was out $15. The Sheriff wrote to the landlord, hinting that unless he coughed up the $15 the full wrath of the law would fall upon him. He coughed up.

In capital cases it's the Law Society's policy to assign a senior, experienced man as defense counsel. It is not fair to an accused man, whose life may depend on the verdict, to have a game but green junior defending him against a more crafty Crown Attorney. For it is more to the credit of justice that a guilty man goes free because he was ably defended, than that an innocent man is punished because he couldn't pay to prove it.

The junior lawyers, among the most enthusiastic supporters of the scheme, gain valuable experience working under it. They handle the bulk of magistrates' court cases.

ONTARIO'S LEGAL AID scheme was drafted after many years of study of similar plans in other countries. Though a good majority of the legal men in the Province favor the idea of legal aid, the feeling is by no means unanimous. Before the plan was drawn up all the lawyers, judges and bar associations in the Province were asked for opinions and suggestions.

One magistrate wrote to Smith that there was no need for it, not in his bailiwick anyway. "Whenever a man appears before me on a serious charge," he said, "I assign a lawyer to defend him if he hasn't got one. The others plead guilty and I sentence them."

Another, also a magistrate, claimed that the people of this modern day and age were "too spoonfed already."

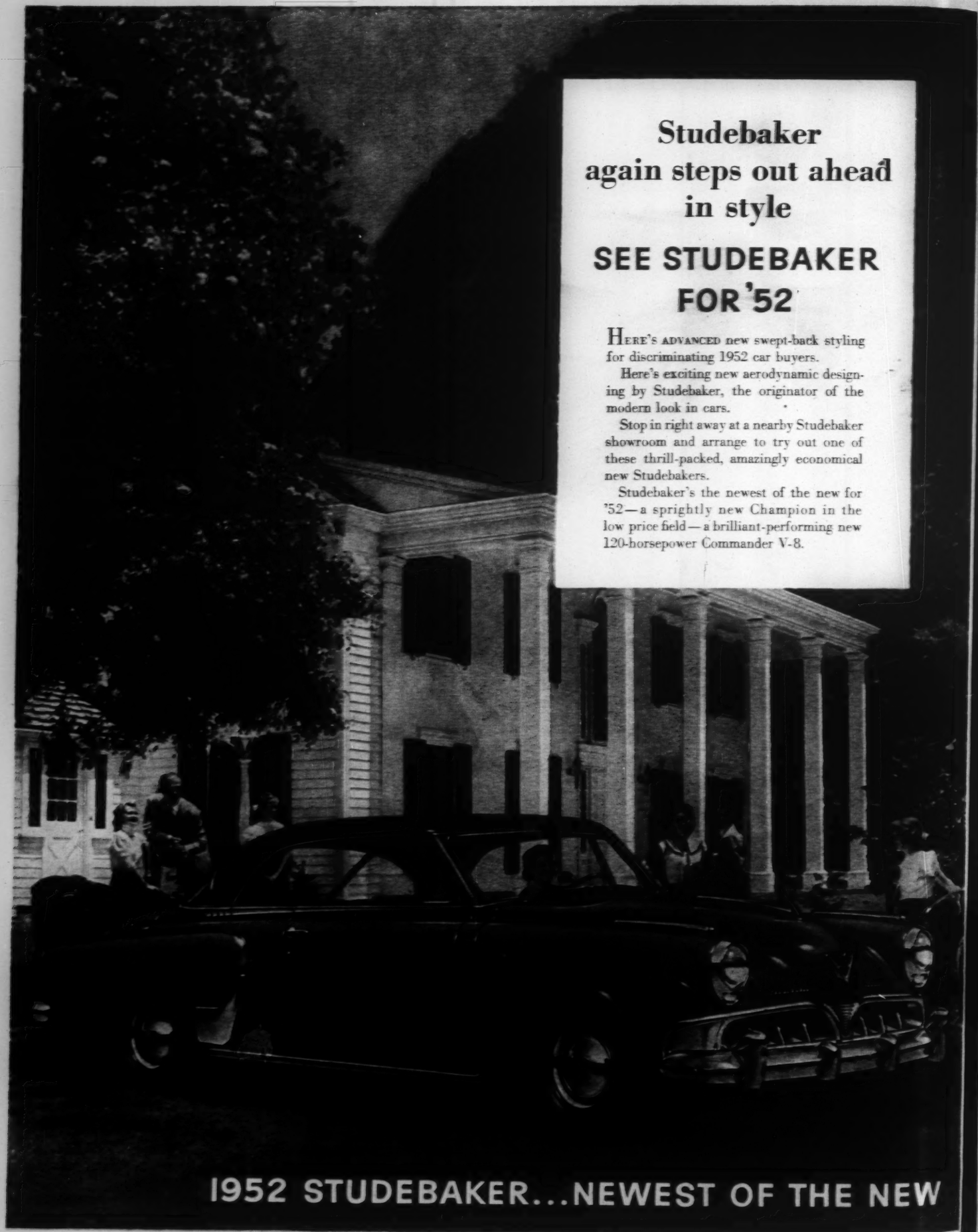
But a survey undertaken by welfare organizations did show a need for some system of legal aid for indigents. The social workers found that a great many people with real problems were afraid to go to a lawyer, mainly because of the cost. Others who knew they couldn't pay didn't want to ask for charity. Under the Law Society's plan, legal aid becomes a right, not a charity.

Possibly the weakest argument comes from lawyers who take no part in the program. They say it would take too much of their valuable time. However, when one small-town lawyer heard that Robinette had taken on Morton's murder trial, he wrote to the society: "If he can afford the time, I guess I can."

If there is to be legal aid, there can be little doubt that it's the lawyer's job to see that it's available. In England legal aid is controlled by the profession but financially supported by the state. In Ontario today a good many lawyers have no objections to giving their time and talents. They want it that way. But they ask why the profession should have to bear the cost of a service to the public. In every legal transaction there are expenses, often heavy. The money for these disbursements comes from a special Legal Aid Fund—really from the lawyers themselves.

Before the plan came into effect last year, the Ontario Government paid up to $50 a day for the defense of indigent persons accused of capital crimes. (BC pays as much as $150 a day.) This allowance has since been abolished, in effect, not by the Government, but by the Law Society itself. Since the men who took capital cases had volunteered to work for nothing, the Law Society benchers decided, they should not accept payment from the Government.

Legal aid for the poor will probably develop into a recognized charity in the larger centres of Ontario. That has been the case elsewhere. In the U.S., state bar associations are attempting to establish permanent legal aid offices in every city of 100,000 or more. If they are established in Ontario full-time officials would run the clinics but the lawyers of the Province would still volunteer to help. Some of them, anyway.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BEHIND THE SCENES

THE NEXT ISSUE: Are we producing pampered pupils? Clash between two viewpoints on present-day education is typified by contrary opinions on the OSU report card system. Writer MAX BRAITHWAITE analyzes the case . . . A distinguished Canadian soldier, Maj.-Gen. E. L. M. BURNS, discusses controversies raised by Chester Wilmot's new book, "The Struggle For Europe", pointing up the value of allies working closely together . . . Dr. W. E. BLATZ warns against the pseudo-psychologist who tries to explain why we behave—or misbehave—and makes a parlor game of psychology by ill-informed bandying about of psychological terms . . . CHARLES LUGRIN SHAW, BC writer, says in an article on the Vancouver Stock Exchange that it is playing a big part in western economic development . . . What happens when pollsters go ringing doorbells and talking to strangers? BYRNE HOPE SANDERS, co-partner in Canadian Opinion Company, Gallup Poll in Canada, reports . . . Art Editor PAUL DUVAL discusses the ancient and delicate art of making stained glass windows and its practitioners in Canada.

COVER: Before long this will be the scene on numerous Canadian waterways. This winter there has been a record pulpwood harvest, likely to be the biggest in Canada's history: 14 million cords will float down rivers from Canada's forest areas. Canada's forests, which provide the raw material for what is still the country's leading industry, cover an estimated 712,000 square miles. Of this, 228,000 square miles are at present regarded as inaccessible, but as the need grows, new techniques will open up this area. That may be some time hence. At present, fewer than 300,000 of the 484,000 accessible square miles are occupied. See Page 20.—*Photo by Canadian Press.*

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OTTAWA VIEW

HOW PREMIER FROST CLAIMS TO BETTER OTTAWA'S OFFER

by Michael Barkway

BY COINCIDENCE, the House of Commons was discussing Federal aid for education on the day Premier Frost of Ontario opened his budget in the Ontario Legislature. By a transition inevitable to the politician, discussion of education gave place at Ottawa to talk about Federal-provincial relations in general and tax arrangements in particular.

At Queen's Park Leslie Frost declared that Ontario had gained by staying out of the 1947-52 Federal-provincial tax agreements. At Ottawa several speakers, including Justice Minister Garson, quoted SATURDAY NIGHT to show that Ontario had lost.

SATURDAY NIGHT is still of the same opinion. The figures Leslie Frost gives in this year's budget are startlingly different from those he gave last year, on which our previous calculations were based; but the basis of the argument remains the same.

Frost has now recalculated the Federal rental payments. If Ontario had been in the agreements, it would have received for the five-year period total Federal payments of $449.5 million. This is the figure which has to be compared with the revenue Frost actually collected from corporation taxes, succession duties and the statutory subsidy.

HERE is the revenue picture:

1. The subsidy is a constant. It totals $16.2 million for the five years.

2. The corporation taxes have soared far beyond Frost's estimates of a year ago. (One wonders how his Conservative colleagues can go on attacking Abbott for inaccurate budgeting.) Last year Frost put the yield of corporation taxes at $71.5 million for 1950-51, and he estimated the same amount for 1951-52. Now he says the '50-51 yield was $76¼ million, and he estimates the 51-52 yield at $90 million. (For the purists this is a budget error of some 25 per cent: the PC's at Ottawa are lambasting Abbott for an error of about 8 per cent.)

As a result of this surge in corporation incomes, Frost now puts his five-year total from corporation taxes at $335.8 million.

3. Succession duties also put on a spurt. Last year Frost put them at $15.5 million for both 1950-51 and 51-52. Now he says they yielded $17.8 million in '50-51 and he expects $19.5 million from 51-52. So he puts his five-year total at $86.2 million.

If these new figures turn out to be somewhere nearer the mark than last year's, Frost's actual revenues over the five-year period are $438.2 million. This is $11 million short of what the Federal payments would have been. The soaring revenues of the last year halved the loss shown on the first four years. But they did not turn it into a profit.

"Iffy" Additions

BUT Premier Frost has several more items up his sleeve. They start out quite well and get more and more hypothetical as you go along.

First, he points out that the final Federal rental payments will not be made till June this year. This "backlog", owing on the period up to March 31, 1952, is put at $25 million. To balance it, Frost counts the Provincial taxes due in the past financial year which will not be collected until later. This is a legitimate item, though the amount of it is—in the memorable phrase of President Roosevelt—"pretty iffy". Frost does not reveal his method of calculation, but puts it at $10 million.

Hypothetical as the amount may be, this item goes a long way towards offsetting the $11 million loss.

But Frost hasn't finished. His next item stems from a calculation which remains completely obscure to everyone outside Queen's Park. He says that he has been collecting more in logging and mining royalties than he could have collected under the Federal tax offer "without raising the level of taxation." This presumably must mean something, but how, why and when the difference arises Frost has never explained. Without an explanation it is pretty hard to accept. But the claim of a profit of $6.7 million over the Federal offer entirely depends on this very questionable item. Frost credits himself with $8 million under this head; and it turns the loss into this curious, hypothetical profit.

Personal Income Tax

FINALLY comes the item which even Frost admits to be a pure hypothesis. He says he could have collected 5 per cent of personal income tax all these years. It would have given him, he says, $71 million for a total profit over the Federal offer of $77.9 million.

This hypothesis has all the charm of an imaginative work of art and the unassailable veracity of a text-book sum in arithmetic. But it consists of theoretical postulates, not facts. The facts are that Frost has never collected personal income taxes, and that he would have very considerable difficulty in setting up the complicated machinery necessary to start collecting them.

The argument that Ontario has gained by staying out of the agreements depends on these hypothetical arguments. The amount you choose to say the Province might have gained depends entirely on how "iffy" you want to get. On the basis

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

EX-REVOLUTIONIST

WHITTAKER CHAMBERS IN REVIEW

by B. K. Sandwell

THE MIND of Mr. Whittaker Chambers is at the present moment one of the most interesting subjects of study in all North America. A great deal of light has been shed upon it by some of the more casual remarks in his own account of his relations with the Communist conspiracy and of his present views about the nature of the existing government of the United States.

Mr. Chambers, himself an ex-revolutionist, believes the New Deal to have been a revolution. He speaks of "the shift of power from business to politics" as having been effected by the New Deal and as having constituted a revolution. This is a terminology which naturally meets with the entire approval of the *Saturday Evening Post* which has been publishing Mr. Chambers' articles.

There has unquestionably, in every advanced country in the world, been a tremendous shift of power from business to politics in the last half-century, and chiefly in the last 30 years. But this has not, in Britain, the United States, Canada and many other of these countries, been effected by revolution in any proper sense of that word. It has been effected by a change, and a very natural change, in the thinking of those who determine policy, namely the great mass of the voting population.

TO TAKE the United States as an example, there is nothing in the Constitution which affirms that power is to be vested in business, and ought not to be shifted to politics. That is an idea which is tenaciously held by the American businessman and by his organ, the *Saturday Evening Post*, but it has no basis in fact. Business in the modern sense scarcely existed when the Constitution was drafted. There are in it certain safeguards for the rights of property, which are an important and indeed essential condition for business, and the politics of the United States from the dawn of its history has been a never-ceasing struggle between those who wanted those safeguards made as large as possible and those who wanted them diminished. The diminishers have always in the long run succeeded; and the Republican party, by its extreme opposition to the diminishing policies, has almost obliterated itself as a national force.

Not only does the Constitution say nothing about "business" having a right to power as against "politics", but "business" is actually not a suitable structure for the exercise of power. The business of "business" is not to exercise power but to make profits, and to make profits not for the nation, nor even for itself, "business", as a whole, but for a vast number of competing enterprises each playing for its own hand. It was the disastrous—and quite inevitable—ineptitude of this "business" between 1920 and 1930 which led to the tremendous change in the climate of American opinion that brought in the New Deal. Until the Republican party and the *Saturday Evening Post* learn

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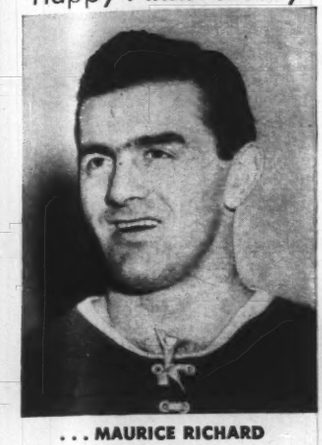
Happy Anniversary



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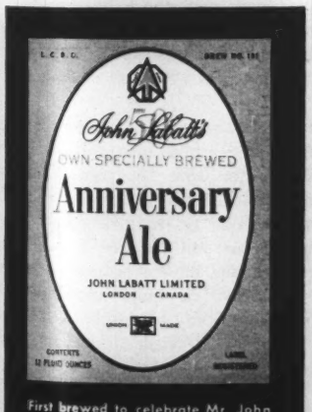

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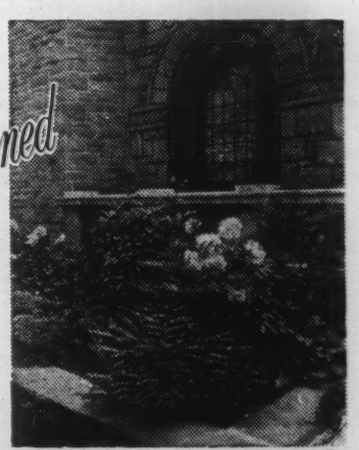

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EDITORIALS

Mr. Abbott's Task In Budget Making

NEXT WEEK Mr. Abbott faces the ordeal of presenting his annual budget to the House of Commons. It is to him a familiar ordeal and he faces it with a cheerful confidence which is both commendable and enviable. If Mr. Abbott's cheerfulness sometimes offends taxpayers who feel far from cheerful, it is nevertheless an invaluable quality in a Minister of Finance. The buoyancy of his temperament matches the buoyancy which he always hopes to see in his revenues.

This year Mr. Abbott has to deal with an economic situation poised in near-balance, which makes prediction more perilous than usual. Overall demand is not threatening to burst the economic balloon as it was a year ago. Consumer demand has fallen low enough to bring serious alarm to some industries and actual distress to others which were perhaps less firmly based. In the industries connected with defence and in many capital goods, demand remains, and will remain high; though even here there is not the anticipation of shortages that there was a year ago.

This uneasy balance absolves Mr. Abbott from any sort of obligation to budget for a surplus. But it is clearly his duty to raise revenues adequate to balance his expenditures, which will be well over $4½ billion by the time the supplementary estimates are in.

The most important judgment Mr. Abbott has to make in estimating his revenues for next year is about the level of economic activity and personal incomes. Last year he somewhat underestimated the gross national product. It turned out to be $21½ billion against his estimate of $20 billion. This year he must not let himself overcompensate for this error, which was relatively small and on the right side. Allowing for price increase and no increase in volume of production, he could probably bank on a national product this year of $22½ billion. It would be imprudent to go much beyond this, though we shall not consider him too rash if he takes an estimate no higher than $23 billion. If his estimate again turns out to be a little too low, Canada will take no hurt.

Tax Policies

AFTER determining the level of revenue necessary to balance the budget, and after calculating the tax yields from a certain level of economic activity, Mr. Abbott has next to decide how the taxes should be distributed. It cannot be stressed too often that the process must work this way round. Rates of taxation are determined by the level of national expenditure and of personal and corporate incomes, in the light of the national need for a balanced budget or a planned surplus or a planned deficit. Except in circumstances which call for a deliberate, planned deficit—which are certainly not the present circumstances—tax relief must depend on a reduction of expenditure or an increase in tax yields. Expenditure can not be reduced in the middle of a rearmament program. Nor will tax yields increase without an increase in real or inflated economic activity. In 1952 we have little reason to expect much of either; so there is no justification for expecting any overall tax relief.

But the situation does call for adjustments in the incidence of taxation. As Mr. Abbott considers these, his attention should be turned first to the excise taxes. Any relief that he is able to give here would be an enormous boon to sections of the community which depend on production of consumer durables. The only danger is the encouragement of a renewed wave of consumer demand; and this seems reasonably remote, though not impossible.

The second field where a change is imperatively required is in corporation taxes. The present rate, since the imposition of last year's surcharge and of this year's two per cent levy for old age pensions, is 52.6 per cent in eight provinces and 54.6 per cent in Ontario and Quebec. This is too high. Mr. Abbott has already recognized this, most recently by telling the eight "agreeing" provinces that they need no longer collect their 5 per cent corporation taxes.

The desirable thing in this field would be to devise a feasible application of the principle of progressive taxation. But it is not easy to apply to corporations. The level of profits can only be judged in relation to the capital employed. High profits, again, may be justified if they correspond to high risks. The best we may be able to hope for is an extension of the principle whereby the first $10,000 of corporate profits are already taxed at a lower rate than the remainder. An increase in this limit would help towards practical equity.

MAGIC MIRROR

Personal Income Tax

MR. ABBOTT is already committed to finding a new scale for personal income taxes which will absorb last year's defence surcharge. It will not be easy to make the new scale fair. The first claimants for relief are those in the highest brackets, where the surcharge tipped the progression of tax incidence into absurdity. At the highest level income tax now comes to more than one hundred per cent.

This is directly opposed to the usual political approach which tends to assume that the lowest brackets must be the first for relief. But this political approach is of very dubious validity in present circumstances. So long as personal and family exemptions are not reduced, income taxes should make an impact on the ordinary earner of high wages. It would be quite unfair for concessions to be granted only at the top and bottom ends of the scale. This would result in a quite inequitable load being placed on the middle level of incomes, which still have some claim to be the backbone of the nation.

These things must be discussed since adjustments in the income tax scales have to be made this year. But it would be pure illusion to suppose that Mr. Abbott has substantial all-round reductions to offer. The first condition of this budget is that it must raise revenues adequate to meet unprecedented expenditure. It may, therefore, permit changes in the distribution of the burden; but the total burden cannot be much reduced.

The New Almanac

THE CANADIAN Almanac and Directory goes on becoming more comprehensive — and of course thicker and more expensive—year by year. It is now 852 pages and $9.50, and is published by Copp Clark. We doubt whether any nation of similar size can boast of a more complete repository of information concerning its organizations, functionaries, tariffs, localities and regulations. It is claimed that there are over fifty thousand listings in the new (1952) issue, and so far as our examination goes they are amazingly free from errors and misprints, except that there is a regrettable, though highly understandable, lack of fussiness about the accents on the French ones. In the House of Commons list by constituencies, for example, which is taken from an official document, all the Côtés have both the circumflex and the acute accent, but in the alphabetical list they all lack the circumflex. (The member for Montreal St. Ann is Thomas Patrick Healey in the first list and Healy, Thomas P., in the second.) The member for Kamouraska is Arthur Masse in one and Massé, Arthur, in the other.

All the librarians in the country are here, all the fraternal societies, all the political parties, including the Labor Progressive, the canals with their length, depth and width, the liquor laws with their anomalies and absurdities, the urban areas with their 1951 preliminary census figures, the initials that people put after names with their meanings. It appears that an OSA can be either a member of the Ontario Society of Artists or an Augustinian Father, which seems odd, and a CM can be either a Master in Surgery or a Vincentian Father, which seems odder.

Canada has about as good place names as any country we know of. Bad Heart is in the electoral district of Peace River; Night Hawk Centre is in Timmins; One Sided Lake is not a lake but a post office, in Kenora-Rainy River; Old Barns is in Colchester-Hants; there is as yet no post office named Queen Elizabeth, which is a condition that can hardly last. There are nine pages, totalling 18 columns, of places whose names begin with "Saint". There are a Valhalla, two Paradises, and a Devil's Island, but no Heaven and no Hell.

Common Sense & Redistribution

MR. C. G. POWER, the venerable member for Quebec South, who is now the senior member of the House of Commons, is talking very good sense about the task of redistribution which faces this session of the House. The gist of his recent speech was to recommend three lines of immediate attack. First, he said he would not interfere with the present basis of provincial representation. This separates him decisively from the manoeuvres being fostered by Mr. Gardiner and others to preserve Saskatchewan from the loss of five seats. Second, he said the Government had a right to go ahead with the redistribution this year. If this had to be done by the old method of a tussle in parliamentary committees, nevertheless it had to be done. But, third, he made a powerful plea that this should not stop a new and constructive approach to the whole problem.

This puts the problem squarely before the House and the country. A select committee of Parliament to consider more satisfactory means of distributing seats within the provinces could now be appointed without any suspicion that it was merely designed to save Saskatchewan and Mr. Gardiner from the application of the present law. A consideration of our present methods of redistribution could proceed, in as detached an atmosphere as possible, side by side with the inevitable dog-fight about the present redistribution. "In making our past distributions", said Mr. Power, "we have thought in terms of personalities and parties, the constituency as related to personalities; whereas in a truly democratic state we should be looking at the constituency in terms of the electors".

It is very difficult to controvert Mr. Power's thesis. The danger is not that anybody will try to. The danger is that the politicians will continue to ignore his sanity, and thereby continue to lower themselves in the eyes of their electors. Mr. Power said "I would greatly desire to see Parliament do something which would elevate it in the opinion of the people".

—Fox Photos

ADMIRAL LYNDE D. McCORMICK

Nato's Top Sailor

ON APRIL 10 a new NATO headquarters will come into being at Norfolk, Virginia, and in some ways Canada will be more concerned with it than with any other of the NATO commands. Admiral Lynde McCormick of the United States Navy takes over a command of similar status and scope to that which General Eisenhower is about to relinquish. As Supreme Allied Commander (Atlantic) Admiral McCormick would, in the event of war, take command of all NATO naval forces operating in the North Atlantic, which would of course include most of the Royal Canadian Navy. In peacetime the Allied Commander will not have administrative control of any ships except those under his command as Commander-in-Chief of the U.S. Atlantic fleet; but he will be responsible for organizing combined exercises and everything else that may be done to prepare the navies concerned for the integrated working which would be a necessity in wartime.

The establishment of Admiral McCormick's command is belated, for familiar reasons of British politics; but it does now provide an overdue reminder of the seriousness of the Western naval problem. Public and politicians have been fascinated, ever since the beginning of NATO, with the argument about how many divisions we have or should have in Western Europe. The equally vital problems of how much air support they will have, and of how many ships will be needed to keep open the Atlantic sea-lanes, have never engaged public attention in the same way. But it is time they did.

Soviet Russia is believed to possess five or six times as many submarines as Germany had in 1939 and considerably more than Germany had in operation even at the peak of the U-boat war. We cannot afford to forget that the submarine came closer than anything else to defeating Britain in the last war. The conquest of Western Europe could now be achieved on the Atlantic. Admiral McCormick's job is to see that it isn't. For that task the combined navies now available to him fall short of what he is likely to consider necessary. Canada's anti-submarine navy is as important as any contribution this country can make to Western defence.

Suzeraine or Souveraine

ALL SORTS of fascinating problems are beginning to arise out of the new constitutional theory by which the monarchy has become a Canadian institution, with a crown of Canada in some sense distinct from the crown of the United Kingdom though worn by the same person. In French-language broadcasts from Canada to overseas hearers, it seems, the new Queen was described as "Notre Suzeraine" rather than "Notre Souveraine," and the explanation given by the CBC was that the term "Suzeraine" was properly applied to a person who reigns by consent of the people reigned over, while a Sovereign assumes to reign by innate right. On the basis of that distinction it is a long time since the wearer of the crown of the United Kingdom ceased to be a Sovereign and became a Suzerain, in French at any rate, since he or she wears it only in virtue of the Act of Succession, of which Canada is now as much a custodian as anybody else, considering that no amendment to it can take effect in Canada unless passed by the Canadian Parliament.

This has led *The Ensign* to make the pertinent inquiry — which we have been predicting would eventually be made by somebody — about the requirement in that Act that the monarch must be a member of the Church of England. "Is that," asks *The Ensign*, "an obligation only for the Queen of Britain, not binding or valid for the Queen of Canada?" The answer would seem to be that so long as Canada desires the crown of Canada to be worn by the same person as the crown of Britain, the Queen of Canada will have to continue to be subject to the limitations imposed on the Queen of Britain by the old Act, unless the British Parliament chooses to amend it, which is not likely to happen for some time.

If Canada, which has no State Church, should ever decide to set up a monarchy of her own under her own Act of Succession, it is unlikely, indeed inconceivable, that she would repeat this limitation. We can imagine such a Canadian monarch being required to abjure the faith, or unfaith, of Marx-Lenin-Stalinism, but not that of any particular section of the Christian Church. Meanwhile, since one of the chief values of the union of the various crowns of the monarchical Commonwealth countries is the assertion that it makes of the spiritual unity of these various realms, we shall probably go on accepting the British limitation—which though doubtless not wholly approved by Roman Catholics in Britain is nevertheless loyally accepted by them in the interests of national unity.

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CHAMBERS REVIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3

that truth, the party will continue to wander in the wilderness.

A revolution is a change in the *location* of power, and can very seldom be effected without violence. It is not a change in the opinions of those who hold power. The New Deal was not a revolution, and the kind of mind which thinks that it was a revolution is bound to be the kind of mind which takes revolution very lightly. Mr. Chambers was apparently converted from faith in the Communist revolution, not because it was a revolution (he is still quite tolerant of revolution as such) but because it led to some purges and other excesses which excited him to sympathy with their victims. Only then did he discover that supporting a revolution involves treason. He thereupon stopped committing treason, not because he disapproves of treason, but because he has ceased to approve of the particular revolution for which the treason was committed.

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FUNNY MEN PAIN US

"They'd none of 'em be missed," comments humorist on that modern social plague: the party jokester

by Eric Nicol

". . . STANDING on his head to impress a girl."

WHEN COMPILING anthologies of humorists, editors always overlook the largest and most active group—the party humorists. Party humorists are humorists who are not funny except at parties. At home they are often as cheery as a bear with toothache. They chew out their wives and slap down their kids. But put them into a party and they're a barrel of gags, the life of the living-room, the clown prince of the kitchen.

Not being a party humorist but rather what is called a "good listener", I have had a chance to study the several varieties of party humorists and put some sort of system into my hatred of them. I hate party humorists because I am not one myself, being funny at a party only accidentally, usually by falling over something.

Several years of good listening have persuaded me that the ideal condition for observing the different species of wags is a party of about twenty people, or enough to preclude the possibility of all the guests having much in common, but not enough to permit couples to disappear unnoticed.

Most party humorists are male, the comedy being an extension of the small boy's standing on his head to impress the little girl. A grown woman cannot stand on her head at a party without special equipment.

Party humorists may be of several types, besides funny and unfunny.

The *long-anecdotist* is a familiar specimen, occurring in remarkable numbers in the Maritimes but by no means dependent on salt air. The long-anecdotist normally has twinkling eyes and a wife who looks ten years older than she is. By the very nature of his humor he must dominate the assembly over considerable periods of time, so that he is usually a large man. By the time he reaches the point of his story the audience laughs out of sheer relief, regardless of whether it was funny or not. His is a very safe type of party humor except that the other party humorists will knife him if they get the chance.

A sub-species of the anecdotist is the *lateral passer*. This type, bright, and bubbling, gets the attention of the party to tell them the funny experience you have just recounted to him. Laughing inordinately, he begins the story, omitting only the essentials, becomes thoroughly fouled up and, chuckling, cries: "Go on, *you* tell it, George!"

You (George) pick up the battered body of the story and carry it to the grave, with only your own hollow laughter to mark the end of the death march.

ANOTHER sub-variety of anecdotist is the you-should-hear-him-tell-it-type. As a rule this type tries to tell a dialect story without bothering with the dialect, or bothering with it only enough to become unintelligible. He clinches this fiasco with the characteristic cry "You should hear *him* tell it" and a reminiscent guffaw that are the last word in irritants.

The natural enemy of the anecdotist is the *epigrammatist*. The epigrammatist thrives in open conversation, waiting until a topic is nicely under way, then spearing it dead with an epigram. For example, if a timid individual is being discussed, the epigrammatist, seizing a lull, will say: "She is one of those people who look both ways before they burst into tears."

Or if the subject is solitude: "There are two times when a man is best left alone: when he is in love and when he is in a sand-trap."

No conversation can survive a well-timed epigram. Everybody laughs thinly and there follows one of those terrible silences that keep the hostess plucking at the coverlet for weeks afterwards.

A less parasitic kind of wit, though just as fatal to party conversation, is the *classical allusionist*. Usually a professor or other learned individual, the classical allusionist spikes talk with a petrified wisecrack of somebody like Aristophanes or Pope. This variety is dying out, a pity since it is being replaced by the even more noxious *comic-strip allusionist*, the humor of whose noises ("Waal, ef ut ain't Moonbeam McSwine!") often depends on everybody's subscribing to the same newspaper.

Undoubtedly the severest test of the good listener, however, is the *private joker*. This *pas de trois* finds the good listener caught between two people roaring at a private joke, usually a shared experience. The conversation goes something like this:

"I'll never forget the look on his face." (*Laughs*)

"And the window! Don't forget the window!" (*They both howl*)

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

—Drawings by Len Norris

". . . THE LONG-ANECDOTIST, who must dominate over considerable periods, is usually a large man . . ."

FOCAL POINT of cold war saw its turning point, when Soviet blockade of Berlin failed to squeeze us out.

WHAT'S AHEAD IN THE COLD WAR?

by Edgar McInnis

President, Canadian Institute of International Affairs

IN THE CLOSING DAYS of the Paris UN Assembly, Mr. Malik tried to make our flesh creep by announcing loudly that the Third World War was already on. It is the kind of pronouncement that would normally deserve more attention when it comes from such a source than when it is parroted by some of our less responsible elements on this side of the Atlantic. That makes all the more significant the fact that Mr. Malik's outburst has generally been accepted as empty bluster rather than as an alarming indication of new and sinister moves in preparation behind the Iron Curtain.

No doubt this attitude could be a mistake. The issues that divide Russia and the democracies are as deep as ever. The possibility that Russia, confronted by the growing power and unity of the western world, may strike out in a desperate effort to redress the balance, certainly cannot be ruled out.

Yet on balance the events of recent months leave the impression that while the roots of conflict remain, the threat of an actual clash remains in suspense, at least for the moment.

This is the state of uneasy equilibrium that we have now reached in the cold war. After seven years of tension and antagonism, during which Russia held the initiative, there is an end to the prospect of easy victories. Any new aggression would now be much more risky. The choice before the Kremlin is either to risk a major conflict while preparations in the west are still incomplete, or to keep up the present limited pressure while awaiting more favorable opportunities for a new advance, or to seek a way out of the deadlock by turning to conciliation and negotiation.

It would be rash to prophesy which course will ultimately be chosen. Russia's miscalculations, which have been so largely responsible for the postwar crisis, might lead to some new and ill-judged venture that would have fatal consequences. But if the record of the postwar years is any guide, Russia would prefer to avoid a full-scale conflict and to rely instead on exploiting whatever weak spots may from time to time present an opportunity for a new advance.

Behind Russian policies lie certain fundamental assumptions that determine Russia's actions. Basic to them all is the belief that the non-Communist world must by its nature be hostile to the Communist revolution and will seize on every opportunity to destroy it. Yet this does not mean that all co-operation is impossible. The period of the thirties saw an attempt by Russia and the west to work together against a common danger. At the end of the war, the Russian leaders were hammering away at the thesis that the only sure guarantee of peace was the continued unity of the Big Three, even while they were making it increasingly hard to maintain that unity except on Russia's own terms.

WHAT REALLY LED TO THE BREACH was not the antagonism between Communism and capitalism as such, but the nature of Russian calculations partly based on Communist dogmas, in terms of national power. The men in the Kremlin convinced themselves that the weakness of the western allies as a result of postwar difficulties would offer an opportunity for the extension of Russian power that must not be neglected. The capitalist countries would hasten to disarm and return to the pursuit of private profits. The United States would once more turn its back on Europe—after all, Roosevelt had said at Yalta that the retention of American forces in Europe for two years was the most that the American public would stand.

A postwar economic slump would create popular distress and discontent and would paralyze the capitalist governments so far as an effective foreign policy was concerned. These developments might give the Communist movement new chances.

But the advance of Communism, while highly desirable, was an instrument rather than an end. The end was the extension of Russia's national power; and with that power already paramount on the Europen continent, it should be used to secure the maximum gains while the situation was still fluid.

Up to a point, these calculations were justified by results. The Russians were able to achieve a number of striking advances based on their uncontested power in areas where the democracies could bring no power to bear. Russian domination of Rumania and Bulgaria, Russian suppression of democratic elements in Poland and Hungary, and the climax with the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, could be met by nothing more than ineffective protests.

Where there might be a real risk of meeting effective opposition, the Russians drew back. They abandoned their pressure on Turkey for territorial cessions and control of the Dardanelles. They withdrew their troops from Iran. No doubt they felt they could afford to. With so many rich fields lying vacant before them, they had no occa-

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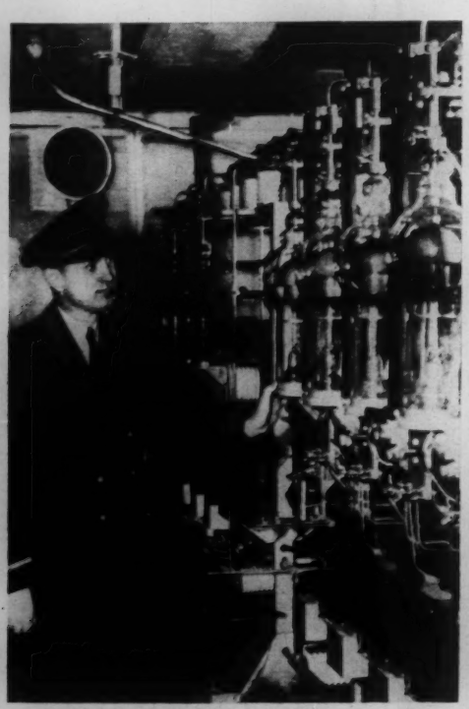
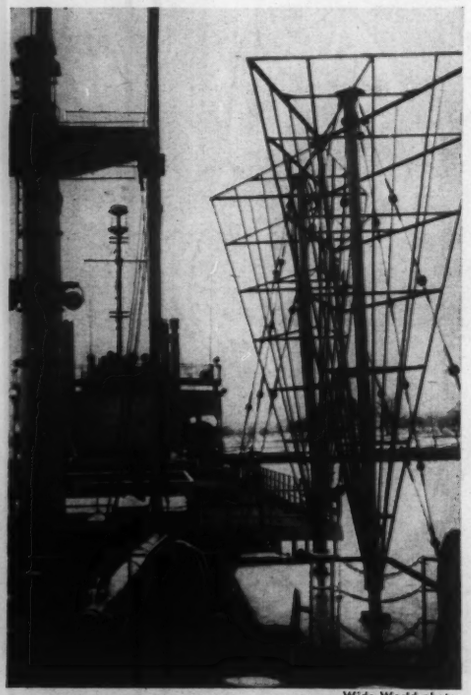


SEAGOING transmitter of great power will shout "Voice of America" through or over Iron Curtain.



—Wide World photos

FIXED short-wave antennas on deck. For full power, wire antenna will be raised 1500 feet by balloon.

MUSEUM'S BUSINESS: TERMITES TO TIGERS

by Margaret Ness

—Photos by Federal Newsphoto

BIRD'S-EYE-VIEW: some of 80,000 birds filed in fireproof metal-covered cabinets. L. L. Snyder (l), Curator of Ornithology, and Dr. Fred A. Urquhart, Director of Royal Ontario Museum, inspect golden eagle.

HOLDING snake skin: T. M. Shortt, Chief of Art and Exhibits; at right, staff artist, Archie Reid.

SHOT a "bounty" wolf lately? Or perhaps it's only a cross-breed Alsatian dog. Think you've an oil well in your backyard? Found termites in your house? Chances are if you do something about it, you'll end up in contact with the Royal Ontario Museum of Zoology and Palaeontology—that is, if the "wolf", oil well or termites are difficult to identify.

Modern museums aren't just old-style drafty rooms with dusty stuffed birds and glass cases filled with ancient objects. The present Royal Ontario Museum in Toronto never was musty, dusty and uninspiring. It was built to be a spacious showcase and a definite something more.

The public sees only the showcase. Last year 198,081 persons browsed through the long galleries and admired the handsomely mounted specimens; 41,882 adults in groups and 58,669 school children in classes made conducted tours.

But behind this educating-the-public front is the Museum's other function—research. And as the museum now forms a part of the federated University of Toronto, naturally this aspect of its work receives the most attention. In fact, of the 24 staff members, only three are engaged on the gallery work open to the public; the rest do research and teach University classes.

Perhaps one of the Museum's most important jobs is the identification and knowledge of mammals, birds and fish, especially their distribution in Canada. The Museum now has the largest collection of fishes and birds in Canada: over 80,000 bird specimens, with every family of bird represented and 16,000 catalogued lots of fish, with anywhere from 4 to 100 specimens in each lot. (Necessary because variation is so terrific; the lunge has some 50 recorded variations.) And their mammal collection is one of the largest in Canada.

With such a collection it is easy to see that the Museum has basic comparative material for wide research. A case in point: as the Universities of BC

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

CHATTING: Dr. Madeleine Fritz, Curator, and Levi Sternberg, Associate Curator, Palaeontology.

EXAMINING mink: Dr. R. L. Peterson, Curator of Mammalogy, with bison skeleton in background.

ARTIST E. B. S. Logier (left) and Dr. W. B. Scott, Curator of Ichthyology, examine sketch and fish.

PERSPECTIVE ON CANADIAN PROSPERITY

by Michael Barkway

"EXPORTS REACH NEW RECORD."

"NATIONAL PRODUCTION AT NEW HIGH."

"PERSONAL INCOMES HIGHEST EVER."

SO THE HEADLINES run on. Everything in Canada is bigger and better than ever before. Everything sets a new record. Consequently the records have become tedious, and we've mostly grown a little suspicious of them.

Since everything in Canada costs more than it did a few years ago, you'd expect records. We would still be setting records in dollar terms even if we were really standing still.

But thanks to recent studies by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Trade and Commerce,* it is now possible to look at Canada's growth without using billion-dollar figures and without confusing mere price rises with real increase in output.

The key measurement is what the economists call the "gross national product." It's the total value of all the goods and services produced in this country. Or you can switch it the other way round and call it "gross national expenditure." The two must be the same: the first measures what we produce, the second what we do with it.

The chart on this page shows the increase in national product and expenditure since 1926. Just for interest the top line shows the increase in current dollar terms. But the real physical increase is shown by the bottom line, which judges progress by the constant value of what the dollar was worth between 1935 and '39.

In most ways, 1928 was the peak of Canada's last period of great growth. Since then we have almost doubled our actual physical output. The rise from 1928 to 1950 was 91 per cent.

The question is, what are we doing with the increased output? Here's the answer:—

Governments (federal, provincial and municipal) are spending 2½ times as much as they did in 1928. (This is real spending, not just inflated-dollar spending.)

Canadians are getting 93 per cent more for personal expenditures.

The country is ploughing back into capital developments and improvements 65 per cent more.

Our foreign trade is running 45 per cent higher.

All this is in real terms, not current dollar terms: that's to say the price changes have been taken out of the calculation.

Look first at what we spend on ourselves. Total personal expenditure is up by 93 per cent, but it has to be divided among more people. The population of Canada has grown by about 40 per cent. Therefore the average income coming to each one of us (man, woman and child) was only 38 per cent higher in 1950 than it was in 1928. And 1951 showed no change compared with 1950. Nearly two-fifths—38 per cent—is therefore the measure of the improvement in our physical standard of living.

During the same period, hours of work declined, on the average, from 50 hours a week to 43 hours. But in spite of that, the production of each worker has been increasing by about one per cent per year averaged over the period.

With total personal expenditure almost double what it was, there are some interesting changes in what happens to it.

To begin with, taxes take a bigger slice. In 1928 direct personal taxes (income tax is by far the most important) took 1.3 per cent of personal incomes. In 1950 they took 5.5 per cent and it must have been higher in 1951.

What is left after taxes is disposable income—what you can spend or save, as you like. The level of saving was running about the same in the good postwar years as it had in the good years of the late twenties—until last year when it shot up. But we weren't spending our money on quite the same things.

We spent almost exactly the same proportion on food—one quarter. We spent the same proportion on personal and medical care—both before and after death (funeral expenses are included in this item). We spent much the same on clothes; but considerably less on shelter. Landlords have a real case.

The things we spent more on were tobacco (up 1 per cent), alcoholic drinks (up 1½ per cent), and transportation. The rise in transportation is because so many people now run their own cars. The rise in drink and tobacco you may diagnose as you will.

BUT TAKING IT by and large Canadians have not grabbed off for personal luxury much more than their fair share of the increased amount they have been producing. Personal expenditures were up 93 per cent compared with a rise in total production of 91 per cent: fair enough.

Governments were greedier. Or perhaps it would be fairer to say that our ideas of what we want governments to do have grown faster than our ideas of what we should spend ourselves. Or perhaps it's merely that we haven't always realized that we all pay for what governments do.

Between 1928 and 1950, total output did not quite double itself. Government expenditures increased 2½ times. But this is a case where the two years make a misleading comparison. You might suppose that the rise in government expenditures was just of recent years. It wasn't. In 1930 governments used a little more of the national output than they did in 1950. In 1933 they used a little more than in 1951.

Here are rough figures: government expenditures in 1928 were less than 10 per cent of gross national

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

*DBS *National Accounts, Income and Expenditure, 1926-50.*

Private and Public Investment in Canada by Dr. O. J. Firestone, economic adviser to the Department of Trade and Commerce.

HOME ECONOMICS— THE NEW KEY to TOP-DRAWER CAREERS

by Helen Gagen

—Edmonton Journal

CAROLINE JUDSON, with Alberta government agriculture dept., helps plan farmhouse kitchens.

SOME ECONOMISTS SAY there are two reasons why there aren't more of them. Many young women believe that the home economist's only bailiwick is the diet or restaurant kitchen and, if they think their talents are not suited to either, decide against the profession. And the lad with the bow and arrow—who knows a ready-made homemaker when he spots one—is as partial to home-economics graduates as he is to airline hostesses.

The profession of home economics offers more leeway for individual talents than perhaps any other profession open to Canadian women. Yet shortage of home economists in Canada is on the minds of a lot of people. Industry and business has need for more of these young women and, it is claimed, demand so far exceeds supply that for many years to come there will be no dearth of well-paid jobs for home economists.

What are home economists, anyway? And do they really cook? That's a question that is regularly asked of the more than 700 women who are members of the Canadian Home Economics Association today.

Yes, home economists do cook—competently, and with imagination. But to most of them, cooking is a pleasant hobby, indulged in after office hours. The home economist's working day is more often spent in very different activities related to food and nutrition . . . or to home economics in its wider sense, including home management, interior decorating, study of textiles and their use for clothing and in the home.

ACTUALLY, to the girl trained in home economics, there is a wide choice of careers—including some of the most fascinating in Canada today. Teaching claims a large number of those who graduate. So also, do positions of administrative, educational and research nature in welfare organizations. But such positions don't begin to cover the entire field. The Canadian Home Economics Association numbers among its members home economists in journalism, promotional and educational work—lecturers, teachers, executives, publicity and advertising women, directors of home service departments, heads of departments in universities.

For instance, a combination of promotional and educational work engages the interest of Alice Grant of Montreal. Miss Grant majored in textiles, and after lecturing at the University of Toronto Household Science Department, joined the educational department of Canadian Spool Cotton in Montreal. She prepares bulletins on sewing and needlework for distribution to schools, colleges, and women's groups. Her work takes her from coast to coast for meetings with groups of leaders interested in sewing and needlework.

The work of Jean Trenholme of Canada Packers Limited also combines promotion and education. As director of Canada Packers' Home Service Department, Miss Trenholme supervises the activities of a staff that grows, at the time of fairs and exhibitions, to as many as a dozen. Miss Trenholme and her staff conduct cooking schools, test the firm's products and recipes used in advertising and booklets, answer consumer questions, and prepare food for photography, for advertising and promotional purposes.

—Winnipeg Free Press

TWO THOUSAND PATIENTS' MEALS, 90 chefs and helpers, are responsibility of Kathleen Jones, director dietary services at Deer Lodge Hospital, Winnipeg. In her busy office with Harry Mooney, chef; Elizabeth Gemmill, Molly Ritchie, Robin King. Sixteen years ago the staff consisted of two dietitians, one a helper.

SIMILAR to Miss Trenholme's work is that of Marjorie Ellis of Swift Canadian Company, and of Norma Trickey and Greta Weiner of Maple Leaf Milling Company.

Opportunities with manufacturers of household equipment are also increasing in number and kind—and as more competent home economists become available, this field will undoubtedly grow.

Pat Ellison does testing, makes consumer contacts, and runs cooking schools for Frigidaire Products of Canada Limited. Under Elaine Collett, Greta Fortier handles a similar household science department for Moffats Limited.

Marjorie Chandler for Consumers' Gas Company and Edithemma Dighton of the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario run the same type of department—and in addition, Mrs. Dighton does editorial work for her firm. Jean Mutch is Director of Home Economics for the British Columbia Power Commission; Miss L. L. Glennie is in charge of Home Service for the New Brunswick Electric Power Commission. Duties vary with the needs of the firm.

Mary-Louise Bertois of Canadian Westinghouse

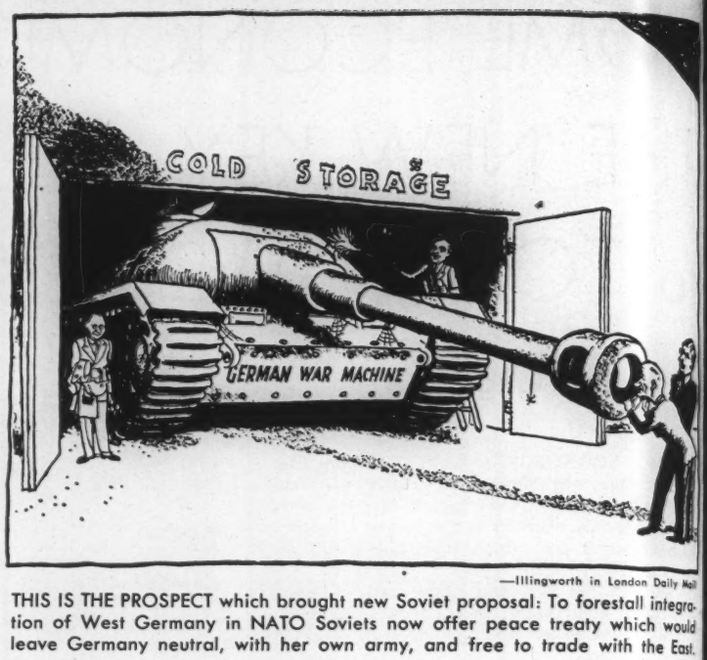
CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

HELEN GAGEN *is Home Economist on the staff of a well-known Canadian advertising agency.*

THE WORLD TODAY

SOVIET GAME IN GERMANY

by Willson Woodside



—Illingworth in London Daily Mail

THIS IS THE PROSPECT which brought new Soviet proposal: To forestall integration of West Germany in NATO Soviets now offer peace treaty which would leave Germany neutral, with her own army, and free to trade with the East.

ANY IDEA on this side of the Atlantic that the results of the Lisbon Conference were exaggerated ought to be set at rest by the Soviet reaction. It is undoubtedly as a direct outcome of the Lisbon decisions on ending the occupation of Western Germany and bringing her into the North Atlantic defence system that the Soviets have made their new and strongest bid yet for a German treaty. If they are prepared to go through with what they propose and pay the price of giving up full control of Eastern Germany, they could blow our plans for Western defence sky-high.

That is, of course, why they have made the proposal and why they have made it now. It is a case of "Don't shoot till you see the whites of their eyes." The same paper which carried the first obscure announcement of the Soviet note carries a big story on the probable signing of our own provisional "peace contract" with Western Germany within two months. A few days later this was shortened to six weeks, by which time the European Defence Community treaty would also be signed and ratified by the German and other West European parliaments. The two go together, and the Soviets have let fly at them with both barrels. For if we begin new discussions on a German treaty, we cannot conclude our own separate peace contract, and the Paris and Bonn Assemblies will mark time on the European Army plan.

THIS AIM on the part of the Soviets was at once evident to the Western governments. Neverthless consideration of the actual terms of their note left a deepening impression of something more than the customary propaganda play. There was no accompanying vituperation of the West. There was for the first time a proposal that a reunited Germany should have its own armed forces and arms industry. There was a suggestion that an all-German government should be established as soon as a Big Four Conference could lay the basis for it, and before the peace treaty was formulated. And there was the unusual, almost unique, expression of willingness to consider "other proposals."

All this doesn't necessarily mean that we will want to buy their goods; but it does rather look as though they were seriously trying to sell them, for once. Chancellor Adenauer took the Soviet bid to mean "certain progress" confirming the view he has expressed all along that the way to bring the Soviets to reasonable talks is to continue to unify and rearm the West.

Stalin once said, himself, that "an obliging bear is more dangerous than an enemy." We can be absolutely sure that the Soviet proposal is aimed at weakening our position. At the very least they hope that discussion of it will upset and delay our program for bringing Western Germany into the Atlantic defence plans. If their proposal were pursued part-way it would mean a shift from the present form of occupation of Germany to an "Austrian" pattern — which I fancy they much desire. And if a German settlement were actually negotiated, the Soviets could always stall on its fulfilment, as they are to remain in occupation for a year.

Look over this Soviet proposal carefully. It goes far beyond anything they ever suggested before. Gone is all demand for reparations, for control of the Ruhr, for a veto over the policies of an all-German Government. At the cost of alarming the Poles, the Czechs and the French (Communist as well as non-Communist) it offers a reunified Germany "independence" and control of its own armed forces and arms industry. This is not only an appeal to the intensely strong feeling for unity among Germans in both Eastern and Western Zones, but a bid to German industrialists who see their future in trade with under-developed Eastern Europe and to those politicians and soldiers of the "Eastern school" who, ever since Bismarck's day, have looked to an alliance with Russia.

—International

GERMAN "RED DEAN"? Pastor Niemoeller goes to Moscow to promote reunion of East and West Germany. Courageous, but never very bright in politics, he is obsessed with need to restore Protestant majority in Germany, above all.

It is very hard to believe that the Soviets actually are willing to see the Germans set up their own independent armed forces. Soviet fears of the inimical outside world have been over-sold by fellow-travellers to excuse Moscow's aggressions. But one fear is certainly real to Russians: the fear of an armed, powerful Germany, the enemy which has twice overrun a large part of Russia within a generation. The Soviets may feel it necessary to offer the Germans arms, to outbid our proposals for their security. But they would surely stall on actually permitting such independent German forces.

What they really hope to get out of this new peace treaty bid, I think, is a shift from the present occupation regime in Germany to one on the Austrian pattern. To get this they would have to give up full control of East Germany as a satellite state. But they would in return make an end to the freedom of action of the West German state, and the Adenauer policies of integrating with Western Europe and ultimately joining the Atlantic Pact.

It is widely accepted that the Soviets would "never" agree to free elections in East Germany, and without free elections we certainly will not agree to the formation of an all-German Government. I am not sure that the Soviets are unready to pay this necessary price. True, Moscow Radio denounces the UN Commission for Free Elections in Germany; but the Soviets have never actually said that they would not permit it to operate in East Germany.

I WOULD EXPECT the Soviets to try hard for a new central government drawn from the present Bonn parliament and East Zone People's Chamber, in the ratio suggested by East Zone leaders last fall, two-to-one. (Up until then, they had always insisted on 50-50 membership, East and West.) In this way the Soviets would be sure of a powerful Communist representation in the Bundestag; and in the same way they would also try to secure a coalition government including Communists.

They can't get such a deal. We won't accept it; and the Bonn parliament showed last fall that it won't accept it, when it countered by drawing up its own electoral law for all-German elections. Even the Social-Democrats, who have called on the Adenauer Government to negotiate on the Soviet proposal, asserting that "unification of Germany in freedom and by peaceful means is the most urgent demand of the whole German nation", will insist on free elections.

The Soviets must know this, and if this new approach means anything

at all they must realize that they will have to give way on free elections. Only, of course, they will try to do some horse-trading before giving in.

Even free elections are made slightly attractive to the Soviets by the prospect that they might oust Adenauer and his internationalist policies, and bring in Schumacher and his Social Democrats. The Soviets probably hate the Social-Democrats more than the German conservatives, if the truth were told. But they must like Schumacher's ultra-nationalist opposition to all schemes for integrating Germany with the West, and the general Social-Democrat opposition to rearmament expenditure, service in a new army, building up a new officers' corps, and anything "militarist."

WHETHER a free election produced a new Adenauer cabinet or a narrow Social-Democrat majority, it would sit in Berlin, in an island in the midst of the Soviet occupation zone, and would be committed to a policy of neutrality. If they got that much, the Soviets could then take their time over the treaty and stall over withdrawing their occupation forces, to see how things worked out. As Vishinsky once put it so revealingly to a Frenchman who pointed out inconsistencies in Russian policy towards Germany: *"We Russians never operate on fixed plans; we take test borings."*

If, as may be assumed, these implications are perfectly well understood in Washington, London, Paris and Bonn, why should we go into the Soviet proposals and perhaps become involved in another Panmunjom marathon? We have to go into them, because we are committed to explore every possible avenue of peace, because of the intense craving for reunification of their country among the Germans, because of the desire of the French to find some way out of the East-West deadlock through negotiation.

We have to explore the Soviet proposals because our whole rearmament and NATO policy is based on the idea that when we build up impressive strength the Soviets will be ready to make some kind of a settlement. But I find it hard to believe we have such strength already.

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FILMS

CLOAK & DAGGER

by Mary Lowrey Ross

"FIVE FINGERS" opens in the British House of Commons, with an indignant Parliamentarian demanding to know whether L. C. Moyzisch's "Operation Cicero," an account of espionage in Ankara during the War, can be taken as authentic. He is told that Herr Moyzisch's story is in fact accurate, and that any such regrettable oversight won't be allowed to occur again. This helps to substantiate the events in "Five Fingers," but it *does* leave one a little shaken about the quality of the British Intelligence Service.

"Operation Cicero" was the name given by the German Intelligence Office to the work of a free-lance spy during World War II. "Cicero" was a brilliant opportunist who wanted only to be paid for his services, exorbitantly, and in pounds sterling. He was in fact something quite novel in espionage circles — an international private eye, dedicated to nobody's interest but his own.

Since he was the trusted gentleman's gentleman of the British Ambassador at Ankara, and had the combination of His Excellency's private safe at his finger-tips, he was in a fine position to do business. His resourcefulness and effrontery were unlimited, and he might never have been trapped at all if a Turkish cleaning woman hadn't turned up with her vacuum cleaner, after the habit of cleaning women the world over, at exactly the wrong moment. Even when identified and encircled he still managed to clean up a final £100,000 for the British plans for the invasion of Normandy.

His story, titled "Five Fingers" was directed for the screen by Joseph Manciewicz, and has a look of disturbing plausibility. James Mason is cast as the ambitious valet, with Danielle Darrieux as the Polish Countess who works along with him. Both behave with the craftiness and aplomb common to movie-characters in their situation, and, for all I know, to actual espionage operators and their lovely co-conspirators. In the end "Cicero" makes monkeys not only of the British and German Intelligence services, but, I'm afraid, of the audiences as well, since it is impossible not to hope he will escape somehow to live out his dream; which is to dine, remote from politics, in a white dinner jacket on a private balcony overlooking Rio de Janeiro.

Just how true the story of "Five Fingers" is I have no way of knowing. But it looks fairly credible, and at this distance from the events, makes shrewd and lively entertainment.

MOST OF "FIVE FINGERS" was photographed in Ankara and Istambul, and the setting is a considerable aid to authenticity. A great deal of "Appointment with Venus" was filmed in the Channel Islands, but in this case the documentary background, though picturesque, adds little credibility to an essentially preposterous story.

—20th Century-Fox

"FIVE FINGERS"

Venus is a pure-bred cow, with a pedigree as old as the seigneurie of the Channel Island she graces. When the Germans, under George Couloris, capture the Island, it becomes the business of the British, under David Niven, to get Venus back. Venus, however, is about to become a mother, and so is in no shape to go Channel-cruising in a British submarine. To complicate things further, the German Commandant, a great animal lover, has already discovered her and wants her for the Reich.

This is the sort of situation which the British studios usually develop along the lines of ingenious and often outrageous comedy. In this case, however, they have treated it more or less seriously as cloak-and-dagger romance and the abduction of Venus is handled almost as melodramatically as though she were a member of the Royal Family. The film has some mildly exciting sequences, but only fanatical students of animal husbandry are likely to feel breathless about the outcome. Fortunately David Niven is fairly easygoing in his cowboy-Scarlet Pimpernel role and Glynis Johns, who assists in the raid, is pleasant to watch.

"THE GREATEST Show on Earth" combines the exuberant talents of Cecil B. de Mille and Ringling Brothers, Barnum and Bailey. It takes almost two hours and a half to pass and includes probably the largest number of lions, tigers, elephants, seals, freaks, clowns, performing dogs and broken hearts, ever assembled.

Naturally Mr. de Mille wouldn't be satisfied with anything less than a three-ring romance played right out in front of the audience. The love-affairs are far too complicated to go into here, and before they can be resolved, Mr. de Mille brings on a train-wreck, a roundup of escaping lions and tigers, and a blood transfusion, performed out-doors by an unfrocked surgeon (James Stewart) who has been masquerading as a circus clown. From the de Mille point of view, you can't afford to leave out *anything*.

The cast includes, in addition to James Stewart, Betty Hutton, Cornel Wilde, and Gloria Graham. They all, particularly Miss Hutton, seemed to be having a wonderful time.

CANADA BUILDS

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By JOHN CAULFIELD SMITH, M.R.A.I.C.

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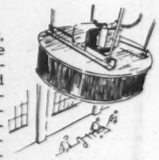

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PETERBOROUGH CANADA

OTTAWA VIEW

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 2

of any taxes that have actually been collected and paid into the Queen's Park Treasury it is still true that Ontario has lost. Though, thanks to the amazing buoyancy of last year's revenues, it has not lost nearly as much as it might have, nor as much as it would have if Frost's estimates of last year had been more nearly accurate.

U. S. Pays for Metals

BRITAIN is, after all, getting some Canadian metals free. The Canadian Government having firmly decided earlier this year that it would not give away raw materials to anyone, the U.S. Government is now paying for some limited quantities of Canadian metals for Britain. The sums so far authorized are $44 million for Canadian aluminum and $14 million for Canadian copper. They come out of the $300 million granted to Britain out of U.S. defence-aid funds, and they represent the first payments from that grant which will give any relief to the British dollar position.

The British had hoped to be allowed to finance their wheat purchases out of the U.S. grant, but this money is strictly earmarked for military aid. Aluminum and copper are justified as straight defence needs. It is possible—and the British hope—that an extension of the same principle will allow them to pay for more strategic metals out of the U.S. grant.

The provision of U.S. funds will not —on the first instalment anyway —cover more than a small fraction of Britain's purchases of Canadian metals. Nor does it mean an increase in British orders. It simply means that Britain is being allowed to use some of the U.S. military aid funds to pay for materials needed for the defence program. The dollar drain is therefore being reduced by that amount. Ever since the $300 million grant was agreed in February the British have been telling the Americans that "he helps twice who helps quickly". This grant for purchases from Canada was the very first way they could agree for getting some of the dollars into British hands immediately.

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FUNNY MEN PAIN US

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7

"They had to get a plumber, remember?" (*Jokers collapse with hilarity.*)

Trapped, the uninitiated listener, feeling pretty foolish, must grin along with the gag. At a party, amusement is the lesser part of laughter. An accomplished party-goer's two laughs—his sociable laugh and his amused laugh—cannot be told apart. This is one department in which I, for one, am a bit weak. My sociable laugh has become an unconvincing "Heh, heh, heh," often accompanied by a furtive look for the nearest exit. I am going to have to practise the spontaneity in my laughter before I can become a really great listener.

Any listener gets a brisk workout with the largest species of party humorist—the *off-color-artist*. The off-color-artist doesn't come into his own until late in the evening. The first couple of hours he stands around waiting for the party to reach that heat of conviviality that will melt any awkward reception of the *risqué*.

Once the dirty stories start, the experienced raconteur always remains slightly behind the pace-setter in the hurdle-race to ribaldry. He lets somebody else go home bearing the stigma of being a dirty old man. He knows the whole spectrum of off-color yarns, and can match the mood of the moment.

He also doesn't waste his laughter on other people's jokes. The few seconds of laughing following somebody else's story could lose him the chance to get in with his own. On the other hand, the conclusion of his own joke he greets with those infectious chuckles that are such a help to people who didn't get it.

The opposite technique is employed by the *dry humorist*, who gives no inkling, by look or sound, whether or not he thinks what he is saying is funny. He can't lose.

The *wet humorist*, an exuberant type that sprays as he goes, wins his response by sheer weight of spit. He *can* lose.

THESE varieties of party humorists comprise only some of the more common North American species. Most parties depend on them for life.

As for the professional humorist, he is usually a total loss at a party. I once attended a party whose guests were the dozen top radio comedy writers in London. At the height of the party they still looked like a group of relatives assembled to hear read the will of somebody known to have no money. The host finally had to play records.

But, as I said, there's always a market for a good listener. So if you'll excuse me, I'll limber up my sociable laugh, just in case.

MUSEUM'S BUSINESS: TERMITES TO TIGERS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 9

and McGill are the only other places where ichthyology (fish) is taught, the Museum plays a major part in the training of students in fisheries research.

The insect collection, too, is enormous: The 80 to 90 thousand known species of Ontario insect—as well as thousands from all over the world. Here's where your termites come in. If they aren't easily recognizable, send some specimens to the Museum. They'll match them up. Once you know what's eating your house, you can get rid of them. Last year the Museum was called in by a tobacco company to determine what sort of beetle had destroyed $15,000 worth of stored cigarettes.

And hundreds of houseowners every year send insect pests to the Museum for identification and suggested means of control.

Now that oil well. Here we dip into invertebrate (animals without backbones) palaeontology (study of extinct organized beings.) Scientists aren't sure whether oil is a product of extinct organized beings (fossils) but by examining the fossils found at various depths, they can determine whether the area is similar to other areas where oil has been found.

These, of course, are the commercial results, and regarded as a side issue by true scientists. What staff-members stress is the part played by the Museum in the all-over life of the country. In their laboratory cabinets and jars, they have thousands of specimens for comparison; in their research projects, they have gathered material on the habits, habitation and classification of Canada's mammal, bird and fish and insect life. They have issued leaflets, books and other written material that is used in schools and by other scientists. Their students are to be found in many Government Departments involved in the study of the animal life.

In E. B. S. Logier the Museum possesses the only herpetologist (zoology of reptiles) in Canada. He knows everything there is to know about frogs, for example. And Dr. E. M. Walker, Honorary Curator of Entomology, is a world authority on dragon flies.

But it wasn't all these scientific facts that Dr. Fred A. Urquhart was most recently excited about. That was old stuff.

Actually what he was still quietly glowing over was the fact the Museum is now no longer in two distinct parts—(1) zoology and (2) palaeontology—but is combined. To the scientists the fact is practically revolutionary. You see, until now palaeontology was regarded as belonging to geology. In other words, the study of fossilized remains of animals was considered as part of the study of rocks. Now palaeontology is to be part of the study of zoology. The fossilized animals have returned to the animal kingdom. I don't suppose it will affect our lives one way or the other—but it certainly has given plenty of scientific excitement to the Canadian scientific world.

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What's Ahead in the Cold War?

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 8

sion to risk a conflict over minor gains which in any case, if things went well, might fall to them later without a struggle.

The trouble was, things did not go well. The assumptions on which Russia based her aggressive policies were falsified by the repercussions of those policies themselves. Instead of returning to isolation, the U.S. embarked on a determined effort to check Russian expansion. Support to Turkey and active aid to Greece were followed by the critical decision, embodied in the Stuttgart speech of Mr. Byrnes in 1946, to remain in occupation of Germany until a stable settlement had been reached. The Marshall Plan, followed by the rearmament program, choked off whatever prospects there might have been of a postwar economic slump.

Instead of having to deal with a disunited Europe and a self-absorbed America, economically disrupted and militarily impotent, Russia faced a Europe that was on the road to economic stability, a Germany whose western zones were politically and economically united and garrisoned by Allied forces, and a defensive coalition whose growing strength was given fresh vigor by the creation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

THE FURY with which the Russians attacked each successive step by the Western Powers gave evidence of how alarmed and disconcerted they were at seeing their most confident calculations go awry. And the attack did not stop with words. While the progress of Allied consolidation was still incomplete, the Russians set out to test the firmness of the resolution behind it by a symbolic challenge at a highly vulnerable point.

Looked at in the perspective of the past three years, the Berlin blockade stands out with increasing significance as the point at which the Russians pushed the risk of armed conflict closest to the limit. Even so, perhaps the risk was less absolute than it appeared at the time. It may be that if an armored column had been pushed through to Berlin, as was suggested at one stage, the Russians would have yielded before it. But no one can be sure even now, and certainly the deliberate intention of the Russians was to confront the Western Powers with a situation in which they must decide either to fight or withdraw. It was the magnificent technical achievement of the airlift, accompanied by a resolute policy that was a remarkable combination of patience and firmness, that rescued the Allies from this dilemma.

Of all Russia's postwar failures, this, their most dangerous venture, was one of the most profound in its influence on the future course of events.

Berlin is the one case where Russia confronted the Allies directly with a move that held all the possibilities of war. Korea is an example of a more characteristic technique—the exploitation of the satellites as

—Shanks in Buffalo Evening News

"IT'S AN UNDERGROUND PLOT against me!" Incident in the cold war when U.S. offered support for anti-Soviet elements.

tools for the extension of Russian power. It is a technique which, while full of dangers for the west, is far less risky from the Russian point of view. In particular, it offers the prospect of cheap gains while leaving Russia's own hands largely free. If a satellite adventure succeeds, Russia can step in and take advantage of it; if it fails, the satellite suffers the consequences and Russia remains uninvolved.

Even so, it is becoming clear that this policy has real disadvantages. The outbreak of war in Korea led not only to an unexpected resistance by the west, but to a formidable increase in the speed and scale of western rearmament. Russia may not have been directly involved in Korea, but the salient result of Korea was an addition to the balance of forces primarily opposed to Russia. The curious and inconclusive manoeuvres of the Russians over the question of a Korean armistice suggest at the very least a realization that Korea represents a losing game and the Russians would be well out of it.

YET WHILE RUSSIA may try to bring an end to a situation that has proved to be more embarrassing than profitable, it would be much harder for her to reconcile herself to any general modification of her basic policies. For prestige reasons alone it would be a serious thing to throw over a line of conduct that has been maintained so stubbornly and a claim to infallibility that has been asserted so vehemently. Doubts might begin to creep into the minds of the satellites.

On specific issues the consequences could be equally serious. An outstanding example is the case of Germany. Here is the focal issue between the eastern and western groups. Both profess to be in favor of German unity. But no one really believes that a unified Germany would stand passive and harmless between the two contending sides. She would make use of her reviving strength by exploiting her position in the balance against each other.

Neither Russia nor the democracies could afford to make concessions which might deliver Germany to an adversary. A workable compromise will only be possible if the underlying

antagonism is replaced by an adequate basis of mutual confidence and cooperation.

If all this were purely a matter of power rivalry, the outlook would be bleak indeed. But power, as always, has to be equated with interest. Whether Russia will use armed force to gain her ends in the Balkans or the Middle East or Germany depends on how important those ends are to her in relation to the risks; whether the democracies would resist in those areas would be determined by the degree to which their interest and their strength might coincide.

IF RUSSIA is reluctant to strike and unwilling to retreat, the probabilities favor a continuance of the present state of tension and hostility, with localized probings by the satellites under Russian encouragement wherever a promising soft spot seems to present itself. That state of affairs might well result from a bankruptcy of policy which recognizes existing failure but has no alternative in view.

It is by no means without its risks. The satellites might weary of being used as expendable pawns. The Russian people themselves might get tired of the sustained strain. What is still more serious, the patience of the democracies would almost certainly wear thin, and some provocation that was minor in itself could prove the last straw that would precipitate a decision to end matters once and for all.

Yet there are other and less gloomy possibilities. Under the cover of its present unsatisfactory policy, Russia might conceivably move into a period of transition that would save face and at the same time bring a gradual relaxation of the present strains. This is the kind of possibility that motivated Mr. Eden's suggestion that a way to agreement should be sought by dealing with limited and specific subjects rather than through an overall settlement of basic issues. The idea has so far evoked little response, but it is nonetheless the most hopeful approach in view of Russia's very evident groping for some way out of the blind alley into which she has worked herself.

In any case, something along this line offers almost the only alternative to a rigid antagonism whose implications are ultimately a settlement by force. Barring an internal catastrophe, Russia is not going to surrender unconditionally. The democracies, steadily growing in strength, are unlikely to draw back before a new Russian challenge to their vital interests.

All that remains is compromise. The opportunity for compromise still has to be created, but that is one of the main reasons why the democracies have embarked on rearmament. Strength is the foundation not only of security, but of the prospects for peaceful settlement; and if and when those prospects emerge, the patience that should go with our firmness may at last reap its reward.

BRAIN-TEASER

PUTTING ON AN ACT

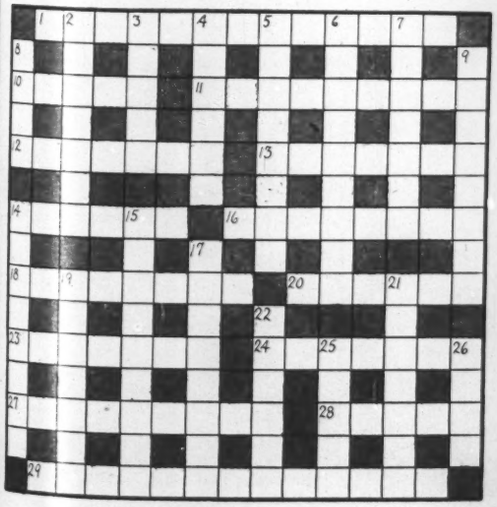
by Louis and Dorothy Crerar

ACROSS

1 and 14 down. During which 29s stand the test, finally. (8,5,8)
10. Re tax not included in admission. (5)
11. Revue is, of all things, enough to make a prior pout. (3-6)
12. Lots get these views. (7)
13. Applause is to one's acting ability. (7)
14. Reception 2's premier did not get from voters. (6)
16. See 29.
18. This creature's habitat is a drain on him, no doubt. (5, 3)
20. Does he keep away from hotel keepers now a change has taken place? (6)
23. I'm taking it first, having dined. (7)
24. Where audiences do a turn, for a change. (7)
27. By which Disney characters come to life. (9)
28. Touchstone had to. (5)
29 and 16. It may take place when a small playhouse rocks with laughter. (6,7,8)

DOWN

2. Seat of two capitals. (7)
3. How Capt. Kidd felt when he lost his head? (5)
4. Emily might think it a breach of etiquette to present herself thus. (6)
5. Nodding, aunt goes around with it on. (8)
6. The moon rises in space. (9)
7. The audience here is intent, by the sound of it. (7)
8. Does playing in these make actors cliquey? (4)
9. Stage 16 in the 29 is under his control. (8)
14. See 1.
15. Grant tame her? No, Petruchio! (9)
17. An ornamental pot with contour. (8)
19. Where grass skirts are beached? (7)
21. Spring feeling without spring. (7)
22. Toast for Fridolin? (6)
25. Half-a-crown, but worth more? (5)
26. How Tarzan 23s? (4)



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

ACROSS

1. Byrd
4. Fete
6. Flock
10. Bleary
11. Shopping
12. Contention
13. Iron
14. Beef
15. Tanagers
17. Differed
19. Hops
22. Idea
23. Round robin
25. Bethesda
26. Meekly
27. Ferry
28. Hens
29. Bird

DOWN

2. Yellow
3. Draftee
4. Flying fortress
5. Tosti
7. Lapwing
8. Contours
9. Down in the dumps
15. Ted
16. Bird's-eye
18. Feather
20. Proverb
21. Killer
24. Usage

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BIGGEST LOG DRIVE AHEAD

by Michael Young

See Cover

PULP AND PAPER is an old-timer in the Canadian economic picture. For years it was given as a statistic along with wheat and nickel pointing up Canada's importance in world trade. Since the war, however, the Canadian economy has been highballing along in so many fields that the old-timer, having to share the spotlight, seems to have diminished in relative importance. Aluminum, titanium and other base metals, chemicals, other manufacturing, oil and iron ore have all demanded and received an ever-increasing amount of national attention.

Lost in the shuffle, perhaps, is the fact that the Canadian pulp and paper industry—measured by any test you may select, according to R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association—still holds the leading place in Canadian industry.

Pulp and paper is first in employment in Canada, first in total wages paid, first in export values and in total value of production, and first in the amount of capital invested. Considering the rate at which other Canadian industries have been developing, growth and development of the pulp and paper industry since the war has obviously had to be little short of tremendous to have maintained its leading position by so many criteria.

And it looks as if this trend will continue. Investment and expansion plans of firms in the pulp and paper business in Canada indicate that new investment in mills and facilities will exceed $600 million between 1950 and 1955. In dollar terms, this rate of investment is 70 per cent greater than between 1946 and 1950. Taking account of price rises, this means a 35 per cent increase over the 1946-1950 period. At the present rate, the capital value of the Canadian pulp and paper industry will be about $1.75 billion by 1955. That's about 8 per cent of the total value of all the goods and services produced in Canada last year.

This kind of expansion, of course, isn't undertaken until the companies concerned have taken more than the conventional "long hard look" at the long-term demand picture. Demand for existing pulp and paper products and for pulp and paper products yet to be developed, indicates there will be enough business to keep the expanded capacity employed.

BACK OF THE MILLS are the forests of Canada. Each year the spring rush of water brings hundreds of thousands of logs for pulp and lumber mills. This year's pulpwood harvest is estimated at 14 million cords: a record.

There are still no complete figures on wood inventories and rates of growth in Canada, but Federal Government foresters estimate a total productive forest area of 712,000 square miles of which some 484,000 square miles are classed as "accessible"—you could cover France more than twice over with the "accessible" forest area alone.

In spite of the almost insatiable world demand for Canadian newsprint (at the height of the steel shortage, France was prepared to exchange even steel for it) the relative importance of newsprint in the Canadian pulp and paper industry is declining. In 1946, about 61 per cent of Canadian tonnage was newsprint; in 1951, newsprint accounted for 56 per cent of it.

This trend is expected to continue in spite of plans for increased newsprint production. At present, expansion to increase capacity by more than 900,000 tons is underway. An increase of 1.75 million tons is in the plans if demand is great enough and general conditions seem to justify it.

Since Canada and the United States produce about 70 per cent of all the pulp made in the world outside the Iron Curtain, there seems little doubt that, for reasons of demand at least, the expansion plans now in the works will be realized.

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JAMES STEWART,
General Manager

Toronto, 7th March 1952

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By Order of the Board.
L. S. MACKERSY,
General Manager.

Toronto, 12th March, 1952.

U.S. BUSINESS

Polls & Production

by R. L. Hoadley

THE BIG DEBATE is on with the various political camps verbally battling it out over the probable effect of the coming presidential election on the stock market and on business.

Some contend that the nomination of General Eisenhower would restore business confidence and put up the stock market. Some others are not so sure. They cite the sharp decline of nearly 8 per cent in the London market in the two months following Winston Churchill's victory as an argument against the Republicans. Even a partial return toward "normalcy", they feel, might unsettle the nation's inflationary prop. Inflation has been the backbone of the stock market ever since its big recovery.

If it is true that General Eisenhower's election would entail some slight deflation and market decline, then the nomination and election of Senator Taft presumably would bring somewhat greater business retrenchment and a tendency towards lower prices over the short-term.

However, most businessmen are not really worried over the long-term effect of the election, no matter who wins, Republican or Democrat. Their reasoning is that neither party would risk a serious depression or a period of protracted unemployment.

A study of stock market prices during the 12 election years since 1904 shows that the market moved higher when the Republicans won. In Democrat years prices broke sharply early in the year, but were followed by a recovery that brought stock prices back to about where they were when the year opened. In the case of industrial production in election years, the indices jumped considerably in the forepart of years when the Republicans won, but were followed by a slight recession and then a big push through the balance of the year. Industrial production faltered in the early part of years when the Democrats came out on top, and then turned upward shortly after the election was over.

The historical precedent, therefore, would indicate that both the stock market and business will trend higher by the end of 1952 no matter which candidate or party wins. But a more sustained advance usually occurs in a year of Republican victory.

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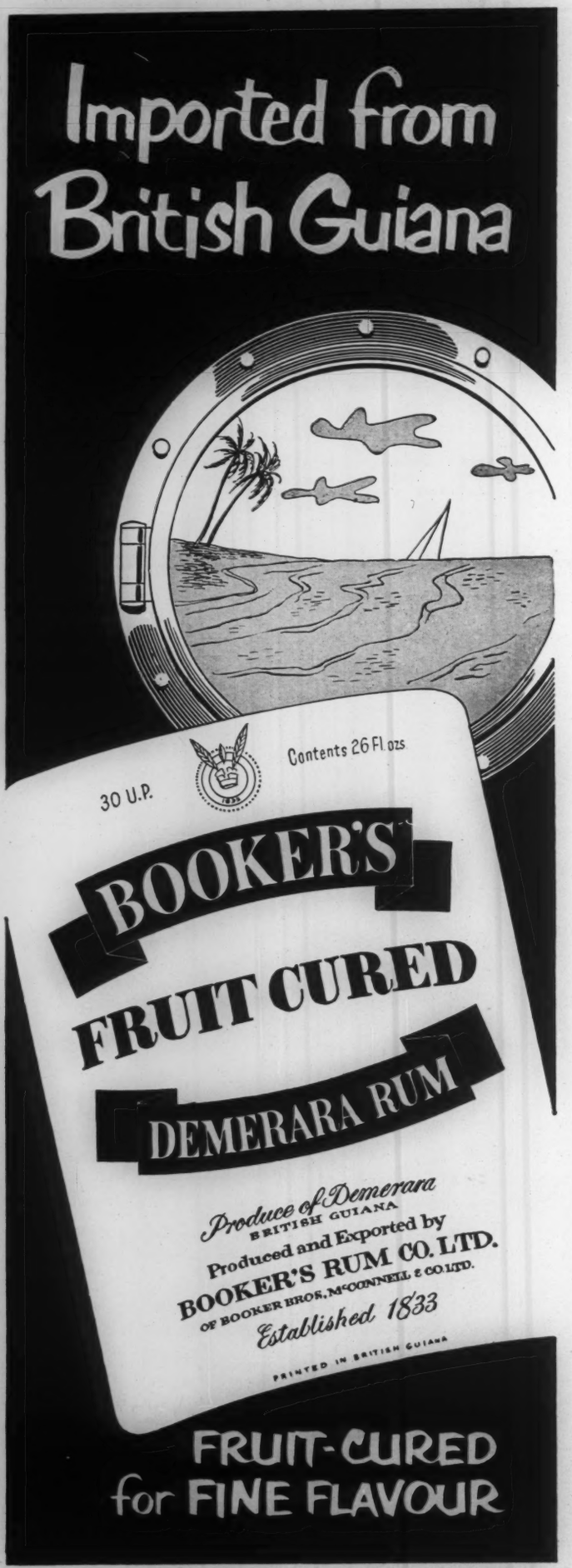

THE MARKET: ATLAS STEELS, LTD.

KEYSTONE OF AN ALLOY AGE

by George Armstrong

THE GREATEST developments in alloys have been in alloy steels. these are produced by adding varying percentages of nickel, manganese, chromium, tungsten, molybdenum, vanadium, etc., to ordinary carbon steels. The overall picture has been one of substantial growth. In 1939, the percentage of alloy steel production to total steel production in the U.S., was 6.0 per cent. Today the percentage is about 9 per cent. Whereas steel production has doubled in the interim, alloy steel has trebled. Its production is closely related to that of the steel industry and as such it is highly cyclical.

Companies which have concentrated in the production of specialty steels, whether tool steel, stainless steel or the low-grade bulk lines, have consequently shown a considerable fluctuation in earnings but have been steadily expanding. Typical of such companies is Atlas Steels Limited.

Canadian Atlas Steels was formed in 1925 to take over the plant and other assets of the Canadian Atlas Crucible Steel Company. The name became Atlas Steels Limited in 1938.

Operations were originally confined to the conversion and processing of imported steels into special forms. In 1931 the first electric-arc furnace was installed and the actual production of steel was commenced. Now Atlas produces tool, alloy, mining, specialty and stainless steels in a wide variety of shapes and sizes. It is the principal producer of quality alloy steels in Canada and one of the largest manufacturers of tool steels in the British Empire. The steel it produces is used in nearly every type of industrial manufacture. For the future the greatest expansion is anticipated in the stainless steel division and in alloys produced for jet aircraft engines. Atlas does not produce consumer products, but supplies steels to the industries which do produce them.

The expansion of output occasioned by demands from war industries during the second world war resulted in increases in plant capacity to six times its pre-war size. The plant, which is located at Welland, Ontario, now has a melting capacity of 200,000 tons of ingots a year.

An energetic sales effort in the immediate postwar years helped to utilize some of the excess plant capacity built up during the war years. Foreign sales increased sharply but dropped off again in 1949. In an effort to retain its skilled labor force, Atlas used its excess capacity, during these years, for the production of bulk alloy steels on which profit margins are low. The labor force was retained and Atlas has been able gradually to expand its sales of more profitable stainless steels until they constitute an important part of total production. The demand for tool and specialty steels has grown with the industrialization of Canada and exports are once again expanding. The low profit bulk steels now constitute only a minor part of total output and will gradually be discontinued.

POST-WAR EXPANSION: Canada's first mill for the hot rolling of stainless steel sheet was constructed by Atlas and began operations in September, 1950. The response of Canadian manufacturers was so encouraging that Atlas contracted for a cold-roll stainless sheet mill, scheduled for operation early this year. Current plans call for the installation of a continuous hot and cold rolling strip mill for the production of stainless steel strip and a tube mill for production of welded stainless steel tubing. Completion is expected in about two years at an estimated cost of $6 million.

FINANCING: Capital expenditures since the end of the war had, until recently, been effected completely out of earnings. In addition, by the end of 1945, Atlas had repaid in full a $17 million plant expansion loan from the Government and a special working capital loan of $7 million. It had also redeemed $425,000 of preferred stock and increased its working capital position from $874,000 at the end of 1940, to over $5 million at December 31, 1950. Recent issues of $5 million 4¾ per cent first mortgage bonds and $3 million 5 per cent convertible debentures will be used for the current expansion program, $555,478 to acquire certain land buildings and equipment from the Government which are now held by Atlas under a lease-option agreement, repayment of a $700,000 bank overdraft, and for other corporate purposes. The debentures are convertible into common stock up to December 1, 1961, at $25.00 per share. In addition to the foregoing, Atlas has outstanding 834,425 shares of no par value common.

EARNINGS: The highly volatile nature of the alloy steel industry is illustrated by the earnings record of Atlas Steels over the past ten years. Earnings increased from $601,615 in 1941 to a peak of $1,366,406 in 1943, declining sharply to $523,814 in 1944 while general production was still rising. Increased exports resulted in a marked rise to $1,623,326 in 1948 with a subsequent drop to $509,736 with the onset of the dollar shortage in 1949. Current defence programs, with their initial heavy demands for tool steel and then for alloy steel—particularly for jet aircraft—together with a high level of activity in our mining, forest and other industries, resulted in peak profits for 1951. This is estimated at about $3,350,000 or approximately $4.00 a share, compared with $1.28 in 1950 and 61c in 1949. The plant has been operating at about 80 per cent of capacity, lim-

GEORGE ARMSTRONG *is Director of Canadian Business Service.*

ited only by the raw material supply. Continued heavy demand is anticipated for 1952 with gross earnings probably approximating those of 1951. Taxes and depreciation write-offs will be higher, probably reducing earnings for the year to some extent. The longer term outlook is for a considerable increase in earnings.

Despite the cyclical nature of the branch of the steel industry in which Atlas is engaged, the wider diversification of its output and its increasing ability to service the greatly expanded domestic market, should enable it to maintain earnings substantially above those of the immediate postwar years.

CONCLUSION: Quarterly dividends of 25c a share were paid from 1946 to August 1949. Payments were then suspended due to poor earnings. Dividends at the previous rate were resumed in February, 1951, and have been paid regularly since then. The stock, currently quoted about 21½ is selling just over 5 times estimated 1951 earnings and yields 4.6 per cent. Atlas is a growth company with aggressive and capable management and is concentrated in the most rapidly expanding division of the steel industry. The investor who is willing to disregard temporary fluctuations and hold the shares for a period of years, should be rewarded eventually. The convertible debentures now trading at 106 offer attraction for income and possible long-range appreciation.

PERSPECTIVE

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 10

expenditure. In 1930 they were 14 per cent; in 1933, 15 per cent. At the war peak, in 1944, they were 42 per cent. In 1950 they were just under 13 per cent, and in 1951 just under 15—rearmament drive and all.

It also cuts us down to size to realize that in these great expansive postwar years we are still putting a smaller proportion of our production into capital development than we did in 1929. Of course the total investment program is bigger. It has also been consistently maintained over a longer period of years than in the twenties. In physical scope it's about a quarter as big again as what we were doing then. But, after all, it's resting on a much bigger base. We're still spending less per head on capital expansion than we did in 1929.

Governments (federal, provincial and municipal) have a slightly larger share of to-day's capital investment. They accounted for a quarter of the total in 1950. But business still does well over half the investment. In 1950 more of the business expansion was going into primary industries and construction than in the late '20's. Less was going into utilities and considerably less—proportionately—into manufacturing.

There has been lots of publicity about the relative decline in the importance of agriculture. It employs fewer people than manufacturing (21 per cent compared with 26 per cent) and it contributes very much less to total national income (11 per cent compared with 31 per cent). Less attention has been paid to the fact that since the war, Canadian agriculture has been carrying out the greatest mechanization program ever. It has put nearly two-thirds as much into new investment as all manufacturing industries, and more than three times as much as has gone into primary mining. Five out of every six dollars the farmers spent on capital improvements went on new equipment and machinery.

Finally, notice one thing about the foreign trade figure: Proportionately it has increased less than any of the other items. Of course it's still a very large factor in our national economy; but not quite so large as it was. In so far as our program of expansion includes a "thickening" of our own industries, and our own population, we become a little less dependent on exchanging our goods for other people's. But, lest we get illusions of grandeur, foreign trade still amounted to a full quarter of our gross national expenditure last year.

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TODAY'S TREND IS TOWARD EMPLOYEE BENEFIT PLANS

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

SEVENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS

(ABRIDGED)

The quickening development of natural resources and the national defence programme were reflected in an active demand for the services provided by the various enterprises of your Company.

For your railway enterprise, 1951 was a record year in tonnage carried, and gross earnings were at an all-time high. However, working expenses were also at a new high. In consequence of higher prices, wages and tax rates, working expenses increased at a greater rate than revenues and absorbed 94 cents of each dollar of earnings as compared with 90 cents in 1950. As a result, net earnings from railway operations were far below the level necessary to provide a sufficient contribution to dividends and a reasonable amount for reinvestment in railway property. The rate of return earned on investment fell to 2.4% from 3.5% in 1950.

Notwithstanding unsatisfactory railway earnings, an aggregate sum of $72 million was spent on improvements and additions to your railway properties. These capital expenditures were part of a five-year programme designed to lower the costs of operation, replace worn-out facilities and to enable your Company to meet the needs of an expanding economy for efficient and modern transportation. Capital outlays of $119 million have been made during the past two years to implement this programme, and further substantial expenditures will be required to complete it. Adequate rail earnings will be necessary to enable your Company to finance these expenditures.

Railway net earnings were again adversely affected by the time consumed in obtaining authority to increase rates in the face of rising costs. An application was made in December 1950 to the Board of Transport Commissioners for authority to make an immediate increase of 5% in freight rates. In April 1951 an amending application was filed for authority to make an additional increase of 14%. A judgment was issued in July authorizing an increase of 12% on an interim basis. It was not until after the close of the year that a final decision was rendered granting an increase of 17% in lieu of the interim increase of 12%. The total increase applied for, including an additional increase asked for by a second amending application in October 1951 in order to provide for the Defence Surtax, was approximately 23%.

These increases in freight rates, like all other post-war rate increases, were not applicable to grain and grain products moving within Western Canada. These commodities accounted for the greatest single item of tonnage on your Western lines and moved for the most part at statutory rates (or at rates related thereto) which are still at a level established in 1899. In 1951 grain and grain products accounted for more than 40% of the traffic in Western Canada but, because of the low rates at which they moved, provided only 20% of the freight revenues of Western lines. The maintenance of such rates has resulted and must continue to result in the imposition on other commodities of higher freight rates than would otherwise be the case.

There was an increase of $6.1 million in Other Income which, at $29.3 million, was at the highest level in the history of your Company.

The Income and Profit and Loss Accounts of your Company show the following results for the year ended December 31, 1951:

HIGHLIGHTS

	1951	1950	Increase or Decrease
YEAR'S RESULTS			
Gross Earnings	$ 428,911,639	$ 378,576,688	$50,334,951
Working Expenses	402,098,807	340,556,331	61,542,476
Net Earnings	26,812,832	38,020,357	*11,207,525*
Ratio, Net to Gross Earnings	6.3%	10.0%	*3.7%*
Other Income	$ 29,343,635	$ 23,236,264	$ 6,107,371
Interest and Rental Charges	12,848,997	13,389,610	*540,613*
Dividends—Preference Stock	3,328,010	3,388,648	*60,638*
—Ordinary Stock	20,100,000	20,100,000	—
Balance for Modernization and Other Corporate Purposes	19,879,460	24,378,363	*4,498,903*
YEAR-END POSITION			
Property Investment	$1,487,838,973	$1,424,197,017	$63,641,956
Other Investments	181,326,551	190,172,027	*8,845,476*
Funded Debt	99,045,000	85,709,000	13,336,000
Reserves	538,407,062	518,842,273	19,564,789
Working Capital	103,859,161	89,556,389	14,302,772
TRAFFIC STATISTICS			
Tons of Revenue Freight Carried	60,650,472	53,915,746	6,734,726
Revenue Passengers Carried	10,460,532	10,541,492	*80,960*
Revenue per Ton Mile of Freight	1.31c	1.33c	*0.02c*
Revenue per Passenger Mile	2.82c	2.81c	0.01c

INCOME ACCOUNT

Gross Earnings			$428,911,639
Working Expenses			402,098,807
Net Earnings			$ 26,812,832
Other Income			29,343,635
Fixed Charges			$ 56,156,467 12,848,997
Net Income			$ 43,307,470
Dividends—Preference Stock:			
2% paid August 1, 1951	$ 1,680,927		
2% payable February 1, 1952	1,647,083		
		$ 3,328,010	
Dividends—Ordinary Stock:			
3% paid August 1, 1951	$10,050,000		
3% payable February 29, 1952	10,050,000		
		20,100,000	
			23,428,010
Balance transferred to Profit and Loss Account			$ 19,879,460

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1950		$224,636,260
Balance of Income Account for the year ended December 31, 1951	$19,879,460	
Portion of steamship insurance recoveries representing compensation for increased cost of tonnage replacement	210,357	
Gain on redemption of £591,890 Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	897,182	
Excess of considerations received for sales of properties over book values	10,078,888	
Miscellaneous Net Credit	338,377	
		31,404,264
		$256,040,524
Transfer from Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock of amount of interest paid on subscriptions to Ordinary Stock 1928-1930	$ 2,292,477	
Loss on sale of £658,853 War Loan Stock	800,715	
		3,093,192
Profit and Loss Balance December 31, 1951, as per Balance Sheet		$252,947,332

Railway Operations

Gross earnings, at $429 million, were the highest on record and were $50 million, or 13%, greater than in 1950.

Freight earnings provided 82% of gross earnings, a larger proportion than in any previous year. There was an increase of $45 million over 1950, of which more than half was the result of increased traffic volume. Greater revenues were reported for all commodity groups except coal, coke, petroleum, livestock, and fruits and vegetables. Revenues from grain and grain products and from lumber increased by $17.5 million and $9 million respectively.

Traffic volume in terms of tons carried was at an all-time high, and was 12.5% greater than in 1950. Ton miles increased by 16.9%, and were at a level exceeded only in 1944 and 1945. The high level of freight traffic is indicated by the following table:

	Earnings (Thousands)	Tons Carried (Thousands)	Ton Miles (Millions)
1939	$120,338	33,030	14,037
1944	233,118	55,679	27,376
1945	227,707	54,822	27,252
1949	293,249	56,446	24,261
1950	307,158	53,916	22,941
1951	352,612	60,650	26,827

The movement of grain and grain products in terms of ton miles increased by 44% owing mainly to the unusually late harvest in 1950 and the near-record wheat crop in 1951. As a result of the increase in the volume of this low-rated traffic, and despite increases in freight rates on other commodities, the average revenue per ton mile decreased from 1.33c to 1.31c.

Passenger earnings increased by $3 million. While there was a slight decrease in the number of passengers carried, passenger miles increased 8% largely as a result of increased movements of the armed forces and immigrants.

Working expenses at $402 million were higher than ever before. The increase of $62 million was brought about by greater volume of traffic and by higher rates of wages, prices of materials, and taxes. The higher wage rates, including the effect of the forty-hour week, were responsible for approximately $20 million of the increase. Prices of railway materials and supplies were on the average 7% above the previous year, including an increase of 8% in the price of rails, 14% in other rolled steel products, and 29% in lumber and timber.

Maintenance expenses increased by $31 million—$18 million for way and structures and $13 million for equipment. Maintenance expenditures were relieved to the extent of $2.6 million by withdrawals from the Maintenance Fund for the cost of deferred work overtaken during the year. The greater use of roadway machines and reorganization of track maintenance methods offset to some extent the cost of increased wage rates. There was an increase in the number of units of rolling stock repaired.

Transportation expenses increased $24 million, or 16%. The greater part of the increase was due to heavier traffic volume. Increases in wage rates and prices of materials were partially offset by economies in operation resulting from the use of more diesel power. The following table is indicative of improvements in operating efficiency:

	1951	1950
Gross Ton Miles per Freight Train Hour	28,271	27,040
Average Daily Mileage of Serviceable Freight Cars	47.4	44.3
Average Freight Car Load—tons	31.8	29.6
Fuel and Crew Costs — cents per 1,000 freight ton miles	195	198

Per diem payments for the use of foreign line cars on your lines and the use of your cars on foreign lines were approximately in balance, whereas in 1950 receipts exceeded payments by $1.6 million.

Railway tax accruals increased by 13% to $19.5 million. Income taxes amounted to $12 million, of which $2.7 million was due to increases in tax rates, chief among which was the 20% Defence Surtax. Legislation as originally introduced provided that this surtax would not operate to reduce the income of a corporation, after payment of normal tax, to less than a return of 5% on capital employed. However, this provision was later withdrawn.

Net earnings from railway operations, at $26.8 million, were $11.2 million less than in 1950.

Other Income

Other Income at $29.3 million was the highest in the history of your Company. It was $6.1 million greater than in 1950 and $4.5 million greater than the previous high in 1948.

Net earnings from ocean and coastal steamship operations increased $4.5 million, mainly as a result of higher ocean freight rates.

Net earnings from hotels decreased $114,000. Hotel revenues increased, but not sufficiently to offset the increase in operating expenses.

Net earnings from communication services increased $582,000, due in part to higher rates on ticker services and message traffic, and in part to increased business, especially through the lease of teletype circuits and radio programme transmission networks.

Dividend income increased $2.4 million as a result of an increase of $1.50 per share in dividends declared by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited. Dividends were declared in 1951 on the stock of that Company at the rate of $11 per share.

Net income from interest, separately operated properties and miscellaneous sources increased $2 million. The greater part of this increase was due to income of $163,000 from Canadian Australasian Line as compared with a deficit of $684,000 in 1950, and an increase of $880,000 in the net profit from your Air Lines.

Fixed Charges

Fixed charges, at $12.8 million, were $541,000 less than in 1950, and were lower than in any year since 1921. They have been reduced by $14 million from the high point in 1938, mainly as a result of retirements of debt, refundings at lower rates of interest, and appreciation during the post-war years in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling.

Net Income and Dividends

Net income, after fixed charges, amounted to $43.3 million, a decrease of $4.6 million. After provision for

dividends of 4% on Preference Stock, earnings available for dividends on Ordinary Stock and for reinvestment amounted to $40.0 million, or $2.98 per share of Ordinary Stock, as compared with $3.32 in 1950 and $1.93 in 1949. Dividends of $1.50 per share, aggregating $20.1 million, were declared on the Ordinary Stock.

As your Directors have pointed out, one-third of the total dividend on Ordinary Stock was declared from railway earnings and two-thirds out of income from other sources.

Balance Sheet

Total assets at the end of the year amounted to $1,860 million, an increase of $79 million.

The increase in property investment was $63.6 million. The largest item of capital expenditure was $49.6 million for rolling stock, of which $39.1 million was for freight train cars and $8.3 million for diesel-electric units.

The Steamship Replacement Fund decreased by $1.6 million. Withdrawals included $1.3 million in respect of the completion of the "Princess of Nanaimo", which was launched in September 1950. The balance remaining in the Fund, including interest to December 31, 1948, amounted to $21.9 million. In addition there remains a balance of $2.8 million at the credit of your Company in the United Kingdom Government Tonnage Replacement Account. While under the terms of the United Kingdom Liner Requisition Scheme such credits would expire September 1952, the Government has under consideration extending the period during which credits will be available with respect to new tonnage laid down. At the end of 1951 your Company had replaced 153,858 of the 242,603 gross tons of shipping which were lost during World War II.

Working capital amounted to $103.9 million, an increase of $14.3 million. There were current assets of $2.28 per dollar of current liabilities.

Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock increased $2.5 million, of which $2.3 million was an adjustment transferring to Profit and Loss Account the interest paid in the years 1928 to 1930 on instalment subscriptions to Ordinary Stock.

Finance

The amount of serial equipment obligations discharged during the year was $12.0 million.

On February 15, $4.7 million 3½% Convertible Collateral Trust Bonds matured, and funds for their redemption were deposited with the Trustee.

Convertible Fifteen Year 3½% Collateral Trust Bonds, dated October 1, 1951, were issued and sold in the principal amount of $30 million, secured by pledge of $36 million principal amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock. These bonds are callable on or after October 1, 1952, up to and including October 1, 1954, at 103%; thereafter up to and including October 1, 1964, at percentages reducing by one-half of one per cent each two years; and thereafter at 100%; plus accrued interest in each case. The holders have the right at any time commencing April 1, 1952, and up to and including April 1, 1959, to convert their bonds into shares of Ordinary Capital Stock in the ratio of 29 shares of the par value of $25 each to each $1,000 principal amount of the bonds.

During the year £591,890 of Consolidated Debenture Stock was purchased and retired.

These transactions resulted in a net increase of $13.3 million in funded debt, an increase of $29.9 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock pledged as collateral, and a decrease of $2.9 million in the amount of Consolidated Debenture Stock outstanding in the hands of the public.

Air Lines

The gross revenue of your Air Lines increased 52%. Operations in Canada and over the Pacific both showed improvement. The net profit amounted to $1.1 million, an increase of $880,000.

Gross revenues from operations in Canada increased chiefly as a result of greater traffic volume. Those from Pacific operations were greater because the more frequent service to Tokyo was in effect for a full twelve months.

Additional licences have been obtained to permit the extension of operations to the Kitimat aluminum project in British Columbia, and to the uranium exploration centre at Goldfields in Northern Saskatchewan. Service to the Red Lake area was discontinued in June upon relinquishment of the licence. At the close of the year the South Pacific service was extended to include Auckland, New Zealand.

Delivery of two De Havilland "Comet" jet-propelled aircraft is expected in 1952, and six Douglas DC-6's have been ordered for delivery in 1952 and 1953. Three Canadair Four's were sold, and were temporarily replaced by Douglas DC-4's.

United States Subsidiaries

A dividend amounting to $379,000 was received by your Company from the Soo Line, out of earnings of that Company for 1950. The net income of the Soo Line in 1951, after provision for fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $1.9 million, an increase of $323,000.

Interest amounting to $178,000 for 1950 was received in respect of your holding of First Mortgage Income Bonds of The Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railroad Company. The net income of the South Shore in 1951, after fixed and contingent charges, amounted to $382,000, a decrease of $306,000.

Rates

On July 4, the Board of Transport Commissioners, acting on an application dated December 21, 1950, authorized Canadian railways to make an interim increase of 12% in class and commodity rates within Canada with graduated increases in cents per ton on coal and coke. With the coming into force of this interim increase on July 26, the average effective rate on all intra-Canadian traffic, including grain in Western Canada which has not been subject to any of the post-war increases, was 42.3% above pre-war level.

On January 25, 1952, the Board authorized a final increase of 17%, in lieu of the interim increase of 12%. Exceptions from the percentage increase were made in the case of potatoes and coal and coke for which no increase additional to that allowed by the interim order was authorized, and in the case of fuel-wood, sand and gravel and crushed stone for which increases in cents per ton were authorized. Following complaints from shippers, the Board later issued an amending order substituting the 17% increase for the cents-per-ton increases previously authorized on sand and gravel and crushed stone. Tariffs giving effect to the order went into effect on February 11, 1952. Authority to maintain these rates extends only until August 31, 1953, unless sooner changed, cancelled or amended by the Board.

An application to increase the rates on grain and grain products moving between points within Western Canada, which was originally included in the application of December 21, 1950, remains before the Board for separate hearing. That portion of the application of December 21, 1950, which requested that the Board of Transport Commissioners should establish for your Company a rate base and should fix a fair rate of return on such rate base, is, by direction of the Board, to be set down for hearing as a separate application.

Rates on international, overhead and certain import and export traffic were increased on April 4 as a result of an interim increase, averaging 2.4%, granted United States railroads and made applicable in Canada by authority of the Board of Transport Commissioners. This interim increase was superseded August 28 by a final increase averaging 6.6%.

Increases were also made during the year in transcontinental and certain other competitive rates, including a number of the "pick-up and delivery" and other truck competitive rates. An agreed charge contract applicable to petroleum and petroleum products from Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, to points in Manitoba was approved by the Board, and was made effective December 1.

Minimum fares for sleeping and parlor car accommodation were increased in July, and negotiations were initiated with the Department of National Defence for an increase in fares for the transportation of the armed forces. An interim increase in mail rates of 12%, effective from August 1, was authorized by the Post Office Department.

The Royal Tour

Your Company had the privilege of rendering important services in connection with the historic tour of Canada made during October and November by Her Majesty the Queen and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The Royal Train, provided by your Company and the Canadian National, travelled more than 3,000 miles over your lines, and official banquets were held at five of your hotels. Your communication facilities were continuously at the service of press correspondents reporting the tour. The Royal Party returned to England aboard the "Empress of Scotland", flagship of your fleet.

For the Directors,

W. A. MATHER,
President.

Montreal, March 10, 1952.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1951

ASSETS

Property Investment:		
Railway, Rolling Stock and Inland Steamships	$1,058,439,155	
Improvements on Leased Property	124,216,933	
Stocks and Bonds—Leased Railway Companies	134,980,235	
Ocean and Coastal Steamships	67,038,254	
Hotel, Communication and Miscellaneous Properties	103,164,396	
		$1,487,838,973
Other Investments:		
Stocks and Bonds—Controlled Companies	$ 72,482,111	
Miscellaneous Investments	46,047,840	
Advances to Controlled and Other Companies	5,996,268	
Mortgages Collectible and Advances to Settlers	1,062,933	
Deferred Payments on Lands and Townsites	6,684,038	
Unsold Lands and Other Properties	8,971,416	
Maintenance Fund	5,000,000	
Insurance Fund	13,188,540	
Steamship Replacement Fund	21,893,405	
		181,326,551
Current Assets:		
Material and Supplies	$ 47,658,333	
Agents' and Conductors' Balances	19,242,096	
Miscellaneous Accounts Receivable	26,622,357	
Government of Canada Securities	47,606,150	
Cash	43,785,391	
		184,914,327
Unadjusted Debits:		
Insurance Prepaid	$ 472,396	
Unamortized Discount on Bonds	3,300,229	
Other Unadjusted Debits	2,185,124	
		5,957,749
		$1,860,037,600

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Ordinary Stocks	$335,000,000	
Preference Stock—4% Non-cumulative	137,256,921	
		$ 472,256,921
Perpetual 4% Consolidated Debenture Stock	$360,529,197	
Less: Pledged as collateral to bonds and equipment obligations	67,971,500	
		292,557,697
Funded Debt		99,045,000
Current Liabilities:		
Pay Rolls	$ 9,799,072	
Audited Vouchers	17,651,097	
Net Traffic Balances	3,949,884	
Miscellaneous Accounts Payable	10,805,995	
Accrued Fixed Charges	878,399	
Unmatured Dividends Declared	11,697,083	
Other Current Liabilities	26,273,636	
		81,055,166
Deferred Liabilities		3,241,792
Reserves and Unadjusted Credits:		
Maintenance Reserves	$ 5,000,000	
Depreciation Reserves	513,159,220	
Investment Reserves	2,940,483	
Insurance Reserve	13,188,540	
Contingent Reserves	4,118,819	
Unadjusted Credits	9,835,347	
		548,242,409
Premium on Capital and Debenture Stock		36,960,154
Land Surplus		73,731,129
Profit and Loss Balance		252,947,332
		$1,860,037,600

ERIC A. LESLIE, *Vice-President and Comptroller*

To the Shareholders, Canadian Pacific Railway Company:

We have examined the above General Balance Sheet of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company as at December 31, 1951, the Income and Profit and Loss Accounts for the year ending on that date and other related schedules, and have compared them with the books and records of the Company.

The records of the securities owned by the Company at December 31, 1951, were verified by an examination of those securities which were in the custody of its Treasurer and by certificates received from such depositaries as were holding securities in safe custody for the Company.

In our opinion the General Balance Sheet, Income and Profit and Loss Accounts and the other related schedules are properly drawn up so as to present fairly the financial position of the Company at December 31, 1951, and the results of its operations for the year then ended, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Company.

Montreal, March 7, 1952

PRICE WATERHOUSE & Co. Chartered Accountants

BUSINESS COMMENT

CREDITOR OR PART-OWNER?

by P. M. Richards

BROADLY speaking, there are two kinds of investments. One consists of claims to money, such as bonds and mortgages, and the other of shares in the ownership of producing enterprises. The bondholder is a creditor, the shareholder a part-owner. The distinction between money and property investments is, of course, of particular importance in a period when the purchasing power of money is declining more or less persistently.

The creditor is limited to a fixed return in dollars, no matter what their purchasing power is. In contrast, the shareholder is entitled to share in whatever income is available for distribution to the owners after all expenses, debts and other charges have been taken care of. If the company has increased its prices as its costs have advanced, has put aside more for depreciation to cover the higher cost of renewing equipment, and is still able to sell an adequate volume of its products, it will defeat inflation and stay solvent. And so will its shareholders, to the extent of their investment in that enterprise.

An interesting example of what happens to purchasing power in an investment in equities as against an investment in a fixed money income is available from the record of Canadian Investment Fund Ltd., one of those concerns whose business it is to sell their own shares to the public and invest the proceeds in a wide list of carefully-selected securities, chosen for income and appreciation possibilities. The investment trust shareholder thereby has an equity in the company's holdings proportionate to the number of his shares. He also has diversification and experienced investment management. At the end of 1951, 79.87 per cent of Canadian Investment Fund's holdings consisted of common stocks (62 issues), 8.82 per cent of Dominion Government bonds (5 issues), 3.72 per cent of preferred stocks (13 issues), and 7.59 per cent of cash.

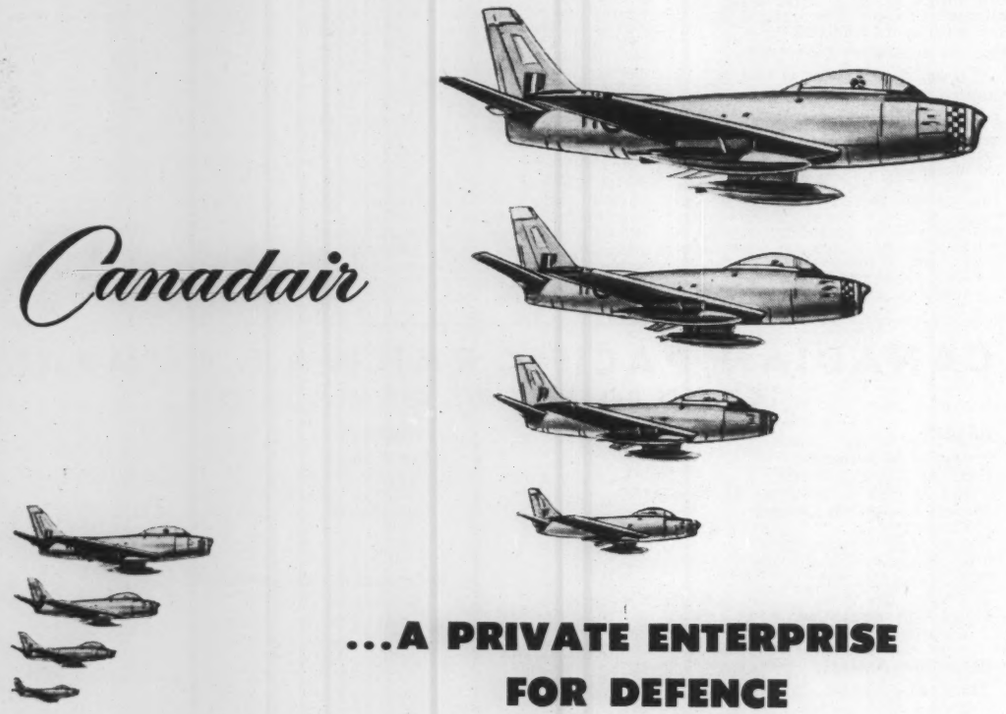
Canadian Investment Fund began business in 1932. The records show that an investor who held shares in Canadian Investment Fund that yielded him $1,000 of dividends in 1933, and who continued to hold the same number of shares, would have had gradual increases in dividends until in 1951 he received $2,153.85. This is a greater increase than that of the cost-of-living index, which rose from a 1933 average of 94.4 to a 1951 average of 184.5 (1935-39=100).

Actually, the dividends received in 1951 had a purchasing power of $1,102.02 in terms of 1933 values. That's defeating inflation! In contrast, the purchasing power of an annuity income of $1,000 declined through the years until in 1951 it was only $511.65 in terms of 1933 dollars.

There's no assurance, of course, that this or any other investment trust will make so striking a record in future. The increase in Canadian Investment Fund's income and dividends over the years were due in part to the prolonged rise of prices, in part to the great expansion of general business activity in Canada during those years. Will both these factors operate in future? My guess is that they will, with varying emphasis on one as against the other. Incidentally, Canadian Investment Fund was used as the example because it is both a pioneer in its field and the largest mutual fund in Canada. But many other investment trusts also have impressive records of income and dividend growth that is greater than the cost-of-living rise.

The Real Trend?

AT THE MOMENT investors and business are very conscious of the weakening of many prices as a result of the decline in consumer buying. But it is important to remember that the short-term trend is often at variance with the long-term. The decline in consumer-goods production is almost certainly no more than



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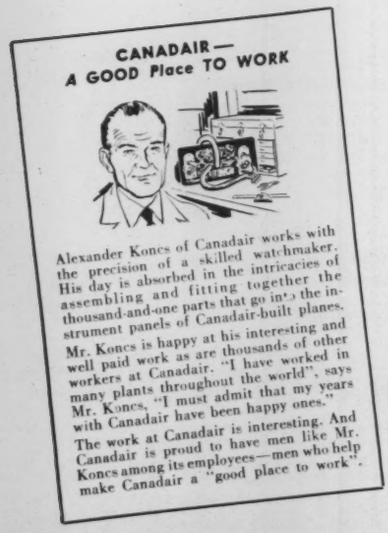
Today, in a country looking to industry for defence needs and to air power as the first line of defence, Canadair, as a private Company, is proud to do its part.


CANADAIR—
A GOOD Place TO WORK
Alexander Koncs of Canadair works with the precision of a skilled watchmaker. His day is absorbed in the intricacies of assembling and fitting together the thousand-and-one parts that go into the instrument panels of Canadair-built planes. Mr. Koncs is happy at his interesting and well paid work as are thousands of other workers at Canadair. "I have worked in many plants throughout the world", says Mr. Koncs, "I must admit that my years with Canadair have been happy ones." The work at Canadair is interesting. And Canadair is proud to have men like Mr. Koncs among its employees—men who help make Canadair a "good place to work".

Canadair

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CA52-8T

ROYAL BANK APPOINTMENT

C. L. WALKER,

whose appointment as Assistant General Manager of The Royal Bank of Canada is announced. Mr. Walker has had a wide banking experience in Canada, having served as Inspector at the Supervisor's Department, Vancouver and at Head Office, Montreal, and more recently as Manager of Toronto Branch. He is a native of Clinton, Ont. and entered the bank in 1928. *

ALUMINIUM LIMITED

ANNUAL MEETING

RECORD DATE

The Annual Meeting of the Shareholders of Aluminium Limited will, in accordance with the By-laws of the Company, be held on Thursday, April 24th, 1952, at 11:00 o'clock in the morning, at the Head Office of the Company, 21st Floor, Sun Life Building, 1155 Metcalfe Street, Montreal, Quebec, Canada. Pursuant to a resolution of the Directors, only shareholders of record at the close of business on March 25th, 1952, will be entitled to receive notice of and to vote at the meeting and at any adjournment thereof.

Montreal, March 19th, 1952 — JAMES A. DULLEA, Secretary

ANNUAL REPORT

Ask your Investment Dealer for the Annual Report and prospectus of

CANADIAN INVESTMENT FUND

CALVIN BULLOCK Ltd.

a business adjustment to current abnormal conditions and is not the beginning of anything like a real depression.

It is now apparent that though 1951 was a very good business year judged by whole-year figures, business was much better in the first half than in the second. About mid-year there began to be evidences of a general contraction of non-defence business, and retailers' stocks and manufacturers' inventories began to pile up. This trend became more marked as the second half-year advanced and continued through the first quarter of 1952.

What caused this buying contraction? The tax increases and credit restrictions which came into effect a year ago are blamed, and no doubt are partly responsible, but there are evidences that the contraction is largely a reaction from the splurge of buying which followed the outbreak of the Korean War in June, 1950. Then consumers and businessmen rushed to fill known and anticipated wants, in the expectation that scarcities would result from a much more drastic armament program than has actually developed. Manufacturers stepped up production, imports increased. The scarcities did not show up and soon there were surpluses overhanging the market. Many consumers postponed purchases in the hope of price reductions. Though the price cuts materialized, they have not brought much buying so far.

The prospect is that consumer buying will pick up again when, and only when, sufficient new consumer wants have developed, and when the public realizes that current price-cuts are abnormal (not justified by production costs) and that prices are more likely to rise over the longer-term than to decline substantially; that, in short, it is more dangerous to wait than to buy now. That realization should not be long delayed. With our rapid population growth and big expansionary developments across the country, new consumer needs are accumulating fast.

Rising Costs

ACTUALLY, the real, deep business danger is not slow consumer buying but inflation. Behind the current downturn, pressure on prices is mounting steadily because of rapidly rising labor costs in every stage of production, and because of high and pyramiding taxes. The inflationary vicious circle is now evident everywhere. High taxes commonly require a much larger prices rise than is necessary to cover increased wage costs, and the inevitable result is new wage demands.

Where does this cycle end? In, maybe, an economic smash-up that brings large-scale unemployment and wage-cuts? Not at this time, probably, because there is so much capital investment and defence spending immediately ahead that an unemployment crisis is scarcely possible. There will be plenty of jobs soon, if not now, for those willing to make the personal adjustments involved. But over the next months we may see an accentuation of the present boom-and-hard-times combination.

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Yes, club soda makes any drink more refreshing. It points-up flavor . . . but adds *no* flavor of its own. Don't be satisfied with undependable tap water! Give your drinks the fine mixer they deserve, Canada Dry *Sparkling* Water, world's finest! Order some today.
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BOOK REVIEWS

FRAGRANCE AND FLAVOR

THE EQUATIONS OF LOVE—by Ethel Wilson—*Macmillan*—$2.75.

by Marjorie Wilkins Campbell

SOMETIMES, when you have finished reading a book the bouquet lingers. "The Equations of Love" is such a book.

Readers of Ethel Wilson's two earlier books, "Hetty Dorval" and "The Innocent Traveller," will understand. Like them, this latest book, actually two short novels, is an extension of the author's delightful personality. Neither "Tuesday and Wednesday" nor "Lilly's Story" deal with great love. There's actually only one brief moment of passion in the two stories and Lilly shatters that by slapping the gardener's face and he calls her a hell-cat. Yet, seen through Mrs. Wilson's whimsical, knowing eyes the selfish love of Myrt for Mort in "Tuesday and Wednesday" and the instinctive love of Lilly for her baby in "Lilly's Story" aren't far from the fundamental equation.

Not that Ethel Wilson bothers much with causes and effects. Like a woman gathering herbs for a bouquet she takes a little of this and a little of that, fragrance and flavor, the sharp and the sweet and the bitter, and blends them with casual delight. Occasionally you are irritated by the presence of the author; most of the time you are charmed.

"Tuesday and Wednesday" is the story of Myrtle (Myrt) and her foolish, unsuccessful husband Mortimer (Mort) Johnson; Auntie Emblem, plump, pink and remembering love but lacking the urge to do anything about it; Victoria May Tritt who works behind a notions counter and buys a movie magazine every Friday and saves the stories to read in bed Sunday morning so as to have something to look forward to, and their friends. There are the people they think about working for, or gossip about. There is the absorbing hour spent by Mort when he visits the mortician's stockroom with his friend the mortician's caretaker and sentimentally pictures Myrt in the prettiest coffin, the blue lined one. And then it isn't Myrt who actually dies but Mort. In the end Myrt becomes a hero's widow instead of a woman wronged because Victoria May rises to the only sublime moment of her drab lifetime and invents a brave but improbable end for Mort.

"Lilly's Story" is the life of an unwanted little girl who grew up afraid of two things only—Trouble and the police. She runs away from Yow the Chinaman when the police catch him, meets up with Ranny the Welshman and then invents Walter Hughes so that she can become his widow in respectable black and give her—and Ranny's—baby the advantages Lilly never had, including a name. As young Mrs. Walter Hughes, widow of an "edjicated and superior man who was killed by a stallion on the prairies" Lilly enables Baby to grow up happily and to marry a lawyer. That accomplished she does away with her life's secret by marrying the widower from Winnipeg, Mr. Sprockett, though not till she has confessed; she just had to confess that she wore an adaptation:

"It's when they take and cut your hair and fix it so's you can put it on again."

—R. H. Marlow

ETHEL WILSON

Collector's Passion

GRAND RIGHT AND LEFT — by Louis Kronenberger—*Macmillan*—$3.75.

by Melwyn Breen

A HILARIOUS spoof in the high-farce manner, this is the story of Gordon Cary, the richest man in the world, who has a passion for collecting things. As the world's richest man he owns "four spas . . . an inland sea . . . a buffer state." He is sometimes frustrated in his acquisitions: "he couldn't get Westminster Abbey and he only has half—and the wrong half at that—of Chicago."

At the book's opening he has exhausted all the possibilities for his collecting passion and is despondent. A brilliant suggestion on the part of his wife launches him on the main point of the novel: why doesn't he collect people? This Cary does and speedily acquires the Duke of Hampshire (the last of his line and penniless); Monsieur Fleury-Tallyrousse (a distinguished and world-weary diplomat of eclipsed reputation); Maria Findlev (brilliant satirical novelist). He failed to acquire Winston Churchill but his collection nevertheless pleases him, especially since Tallyrousse's niece, a beautiful and young widow accompanies her uncle to New York (where Cary's 300-room mansion and museum is located).

The changes Kronenberger rings on this delightful situation are sprightly and very very funny. There is, no doubt, some serious underlying point: that the American businessman, having gutted Europe of its art treasures and its fortune hunting aristocracy, can only turn for fresh sensation to buying its people like serfs for showpieces (there may be an echo or two of Gogol's "Dead Souls"). But the book is so lighthearted and so preposterous in the right way of farce that only the very seriously minded will look for lessons.

In the main, the book's value lies in the engaging characters, both collectors and collected, the author has drawn. The unexpected turn Cary's idea takes—he falls in love with the young widow—provides the denouement of the book and also the author's graceful exit from an idea that can bear just exactly as much strain as he gives it, and no more.

—Gray Foy

"GRAND RIGHT AND LEFT"

Designing Master

MY LIFE, MY STAGE—by Ernest Stern—*Longmans, Green*—$5.00.

by Lucy Van Gogh

E. R. STERN was the leading stage designer of the first half of the century. He is obviously a man of great concentration on a single subject; he writes several pages about a very famous production of the 1910 period which is correctly named on the dust-cover as "Sumurun", and he calls it "Sumurum"

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throughout and never mentions the author, the composer or the choreographer.

A play to him is something on which the stage designer builds a spectacle—and that of course is what makes him a great stage designer, but a difficult man to work with. Reinhardt, his great chief, had exactly the same quality, and the things that he did to plays were beyond belief. (There is beginning to be a reaction against this concentration on *décor*, just as there was nearly half a century earlier against the "actor-manager" style of producing.)

There is in this book quite a lot of picturesque reminiscence of Austria, Russia and Germany in the early years of the century, before 1914 had laid its blighting hand on what was certainly a very class-conscious but also a very delightful life. And Mr. Stern is also, as his trade requires, a clever rapid-sketch artist, and the book contains some 75 lively drawings. It is made amply clear that Stern has a genius for perceiving how to use costume and stage properties to suggest character and atmosphere, but whether his book will help others to develop the same genius is questionable; there is certainly very little instruction as to how the trick is done.

Homely Chat

THE PARSLEYS AND THE SAGE — by Norris Hodgins—*Ryerson*—$3.00.

by Hal Tracey

FOR NEWSPAPER columnists, especially those venturing into the realm of humor, the acid test of their work must be to have their daily or weekly efforts collected in book form. Here, they can be analyzed and compared, and must stand up to more than the cursory readership they get over the morning coffee cups, or after dinner in the evenings.

This book, based on a humorous column called "Question of the Week", by "Sam Ray", which appears in the Saturday magazine section of the *Ottawa Evening Citizen*, stands the test surprisingly well.

Obviously, Mr. Hodgins has an advantage over the daily columnists, since he only has to amuse his readers once a week. But the framework he has set up for his columns seems to have left him plenty of room for flexibility. His Lynn Belvedere-type sage, James W. Hornblower, can discourse readily on a wide range of subjects to Lem and Petunia Parsley, with whom he is a boarder. His advice, which he bestows freely, is necessarily given briefly, in the short period at breakfast before the morning dash for the bus, or just before bedtime. This saves Mr. Hodgins from the common pitfall into which many humorists fall, of belaboring a subject.

—Ernest Stern

COSTUMES: "THE MERRY WIDOW"

—Ernest Stern

BALLET: "THE GREEN FLUTE"

Mr. Hodgins is Director of Information in the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa, and has contributed frequently to periodicals on both sides of the border. His latest book is a welcome contribution to the growing field of Canadian humor.

Writers & Writing

THE BY-LINE BALL, annual frolic sponsored by Toronto Men's and Toronto Women's Press Clubs, will be held at the Royal York Hotel, Saturday, May 3, the night following the annual National Awards Dinner. Press folks come from all over Canada for these events and Toronto gets ready for a terrific party.

■ ARTHUR MAYSE got background material for his latest adventure novel, "The Desperate Search," from bits of his own experiences covering newspaper assignments in northern British Columbia. When Ardagh, bush pilot, sees a rock face loom out of the fog before his plane, his reactions are those of author Mayse who "knows what goes on in one's head (and stomach) at such time."

Mayse, born within dog-sledding distance of Norway House, by Red River, Manitoba, and raised on Vancouver Island, points out that melodramatic elements are in his story because melodramatic things happen in Canada. He observes: "I don't hold with self-appointed spokesmen for the nation who insist we Canadians are cold, grey people."

Apropos: often people who complain of lack of color, friendliness, humor, and dramatic qualities in others are conspicuously lacking in these attributes themselves. Well: "Like attracts like", "The faults you see in others are your own". Turn to copy-book maxims, almanacs, or psychologists, for your own definition.

■ "At The Devil's Booth", 700-page novel dealing with one man's fight against totalitarianism during World War II, was published by Doubleday March 31. Written by ERWIN LESSNER, novel tells story of a Viennese newspaper publisher and soldier who, after the fall of Austria, fought on against the Nazis in Czechoslovakia and Norway and Russians in Finland.

■ Oxford University Press, in May, will bring out another book by RACHEL CARSON: "Under the Sea-Wind"; her first book. It portrays mystery of the sea along Atlantic seaboard of North American continent: being re-issued because author has built up an enormous reading public since "The Sea Around Us", U.S. National Book Award in non-fiction. Some say "hypnotic" prose style is reason.

—*Rica*

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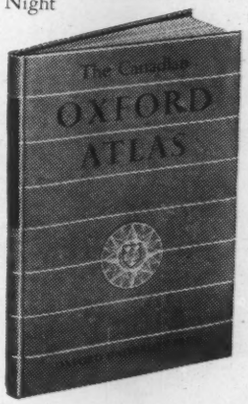
"It will be a reliable work of reference for many years, and it is a very large book and magnificently produced . . ."—B. K. Sandwell in Saturday Night



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As refreshing as *THE INNOCENT TRAVELLER*

THE EQUATIONS OF LOVE

BY ETHEL WILSON

Vancouver is largely the scene for these two delightful and readable stories, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY and LILLY'S STORY, which together make up Mrs. Wilson's third book.

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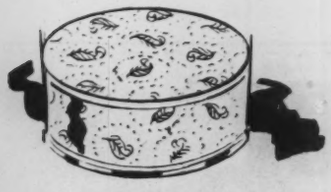

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WORLD OF WOMEN

THE RED CROSS PITCHES IN

NOW in Japan is an eight-woman welfare team, recruited by the Canadian Red Cross at the request of the Department of National Defence. This isn't a short, pleasure junket. Tour of duty is the usual military one-year. There won't be time for parties and sight-seeing tours.

Eight workers will spread out pretty thin over the work to be done in canteens, visiting in hospitals, teaching therapeutic handicrafts, helping to straighten out soldiers' personal and family-at-home problems. But, of course, this team is looked upon just as a forerunner of others. They will pioneer the needs, the methods of approach.

They themselves had a hectic two weeks of crammed study before they flew to Japan. A capsule welfare course was prepared for them by Professor Charles E. Hendry, School of Social Work, University of Toronto. They were given a clear-cut picture of the job facing them . . . the different physical setting and how it affected their work . . . the kinds of understanding, knowledge and skills required to get the work done . . . the whole range of recreation needs . . . even a briefing on our diplomatic relations in the Far East. They interviewed men returned from Korea.

ALL THIS and shots for typhoid, paratyphoid, tetanus, diphtheria, small-pox, yellow fever, cholera, and faced more in Japan for malaria and sleeping sickness. It was quite a fortnight! But all the girls had been hand picked and all had had previous experience in the armed forces or in active Red Cross work.

Each girl has a definite contribution to the team . . . from their leader, Manitoba-born Ruth Doern with her administrative ability . . . to arts-and-crafts specialist Annette Labrie of Quebec City . . . to Joan Watson of Toronto who has taken art courses and has done welfare work with the Canadian Paraplegic Association.

Three of the girls are completely bilingual, including Annette Labrie. In fact, Gertrude Trottier of Montreal speaks Polish as well. Also she has diplomas from the University of Montreal in both Library and Social Work, a nursing and a commercial course and a summer at Yale University on alcohol studies. The third bilingualist is another Montrealer, Simone Masson, who is a trained dental nurse among other accomplishments, such as painting.

Two of the team are Ottawans: Eleanor Dundas, a former secretary to the personnel manager of the Metropolitan Life Insurance, and Sheila Douglas who was in the research department of the Bank of Canada. Both served as Red Cross VAD's during the World War.

The only other Westerner, besides Leader Doern, is Virginia Cook of Calgary. She holds a BCom from the University of Toronto and served with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board during the War, as well as doing welfare work in Canadian Military Hospitals in England and Belgium.

The Red Cross is fortunate in acquiring Ruth Doern as leader. Actually she's just on loan from the Department of Veterans' Affairs in Manitoba. With diploma from School of Social Work, U of Toronto, she had extensive experience in various types of welfare work; organized the DVA Welfare Services in Newfoundland and did outstanding work for the Red Cross in the Manitoba 1950 floods.

In Japan, the girls will be "uniformed civilians attached to the armed forces". No rank badge adorns their suit-uniforms. Reason? Ordinarily they would rank as officers, thus cutting them off from casual contact with the other ranks.

Two centres of their activities: the Commonwealth Leave Centre in Tokyo and the Commonwealth Hospital some miles south at Kure.

Noted with interest: There isn't a blonde among the lot!

—John Steele

RED CROSS WELFARE TEAM for Far Eastern Theatre: (Back row, l to r): Ruth Doern, Supervisor, Winnipeg; Simone Masson, Montreal; Virginia Cook, Calgary, Gertrude Trottier, Montreal; (front row, l to r) Annette Labrie, Quebec City, Eleanor Dundas, Ottawa; Sheila Douglas, Ottawa; and Joan Watson, Toronto.

CONCERNING FOOD

FOR EASTER DINNER

by Marjorie Thompson Flint

FOOD FOR the Easter feast is almost as traditional as Christmas fare . . . luscious hams, golden roasted chickens and, in some parts of the land, young lamb. Complement these with new vegetables, serve with appropriate trimmings, and you have a dinner worthy of the occasion. In planning the dessert there's scope a-plenty and we're including the detailed recipe for an elegant Lemon Coconut Torte to serve eight or ten appreciative guests.

This could be a very adequate Easter dinner:

Seafood Cocktail
Melba Toast and Tiny Hot Rolls
Roast Capon, Celery Stuffing
Steamed New Potatoes
Broccoli
Salad Bowl Wine Jelly
Lemon Coconut Torte
Coffee

Lemon Coconut Torte

Serves 8 to 10.

½ cup butter
½ teaspoon grated lemon rind
½ cup sugar
4 eggs, separated
1 cup sifted cake flour
1 teaspoon baking powder
⅛ teaspoon salt
3 tablespoons evaporated milk
¾ cup sugar
½ cup moist shredded coconut

Cut circles of aluminum foil to line bottoms of two 9-inch cake pans, leaving 2 tab ends on opposite sides of circles long enough to overlap edges of pans. These tabs make it easy to lift baked layers from pans. Place circles on bottoms of pans and grease foil and sides lightly.

Cream butter with lemon rind until smooth. Gradually add ½ cup sugar and beat until light and fluffy. Add egg yolks, blend well. Sift flour with baking powder and salt. Add dry ingredients alternately with the evaporated milk—beginning and ending with flour. Turn into prepared cake pans. Whip the egg whites until they hold a soft peak. Then very gradually add the ¾ cup sugar. Spread meringue evenly over top of unbaked batter in the pans. Sprinkle coconut over top of meringue. Place oven rack in lower part of oven. Bake in a slow oven (325°) for about 40 minutes, or until cake is done and coconut is toasted a light brown.

Remove from oven and run spatula around edges of layers. Let cool in pans about 10 minutes. Then lift layers out by tabs and place on racks to cool. When cold, run spatula between foil and bottom of cake. Then place one layer on a cake plate and remove foil. Spread with cold Lemon Cream Filling. Place the second layer on a kitchen plate, remove foil and slip on top of lemon filling.

Lemon Cream Filling

½ cup sugar
2 tablespoons cornstarch
1 egg, slightly beaten
1¾ cups evaporated milk
1 teaspoon grated lemon rind
3 tablespoons lemon juice

Mix sugar and cornstarch in top of double boiler. Add egg and stir until well blended. Gradually add milk, keeping mixture smooth. Cook over boiling water stirring constantly, until mixture thickens about 8 to 10 minutes. (If mixture tends to be lumpy, beat with rotary beater until smooth). Remove from heat and stir in lemon rind. Cover and cool thoroughly. Add lemon juice and mix well. Spread between torte layers.

■ Gourmet touches: For a tart accompaniment to meats, add a little vinegar or prepared horseradish to chilled applesauce . . . Crumble a little Oka or Roquefort type cheese into cups of consomme . . . Try baked apples stuffed with sausage meat . . . Stick a narrow strip of green celery in glasses of tomato juice. It will serve a double purpose; act as a stirrer and can be nibbled as well. (From Canada Dept. of Agriculture.)

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So frightened and pathetic—holding a piece of a doll

This is Elena. Her father was killed in an air-raid. Her mother, returning ill and broken from a prison camp in Germany, has not worked since 1945. With her own tired hands, and with old pieces of wood and tin, Elena's mother put together a pitiful shack. You can imagine how bitter cold it is in winter. Last year, Elena, trying to warm herself at their brazier went too close and fell in, painfully carbonizing her little left hand. Her mother writes "She cried so very much that I promised myself that for the coming year my child would have warm clothes and a doll. Where can I find such things for my little one? How can I protect her and help her?"

The war still goes on for Elena and such children. Your help can mean love and security and finally rehabilitation. The Plan is dedicated to Peace in a world where our children will have to live with these children . . . we need your help to help them!

You alone, or as a member of a group, can help these children by becoming a Foster Parent. You will immediately be sent the case history and picture of "your" child upon receipt of application with initial payment. Your relationship with "your" child is on a most personal level . . . we do no mass relief. Each child, treated as an individual, receives food, clothing, shelter, education and medical care according to his or her needs.

"Your" child is told that you are his or her Foster Parent, and correspondence through our office is encouraged. At once the child is touched by love and thus a sense of belonging is created.

The Foster Parents' Plan is a non-political, non-profit, non-sectarian, independent relief organization organized in England by Major J. Langdon-Davies in 1937, and helping children in Greece, France, Belgium, Italy, Holland and England. International headquarters are in New York. Financial statements are filed with the Montreal Department of Social Welfare and full information is available to any competent authority in Canada.

Already many Canadians are Foster Parents. Join them today. Funds are needed desperately for plastic surgery, artificial limbs, artificial eyes, that the children who have suffered so cruelly may have the necessary aids to give them some comfort, hope and love. Your help is not only vital to a child struggling for life itself—but also toward world understanding and friendship. Your help can mean—and do—so much. Won't you share with one of them, please?

All contributions deductible for Income Tax purposes.

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A. I wish to become a Foster Parent of a War Child for one year. If possible, sex ..... I will pay $15 a month for one year ($180.00). Payments will be made quarterly ( ), yearly ( ), monthly ( ). I enclose herewith my first payment $.....

B. I cannot "adopt" a child, but I would like to help a child by contributing $.....

Name .....

Address .....

City ..... Prov. ..... Date .....

Contributions are deductible from Income Tax

HOME ECONOMICS

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 11

Company in Hamilton, adds consultant duties on appliance design, to preparation of advertising and recipe booklets. Or visitors may find her supervising food photography, doing quality control tests on ranges and appliances or arranging a cooking school.

Kay Taggart of Canadian Wallpaper Manufacturers Limited has a job that intrigues even other home economists. A Master's degree in Housing and Design was valuable postgraduate training for her position. She helps women plan their home decorating schemes, make their homes more attractive, more comfortable, and happier to live in. Under the name of Frances James, Miss Taggart lectures to women's groups, and prepares a weekly decorating column for use by newspapers and radio stations.

The Canadian Dairy Foods Service Bureau has a dynamic home economics personality in Marie Fraser (Jean Fewster, who hails from Saskatoon). Besides preparing and distributing material for use in food columns and over the air, Miss Fraser has her own radio program. She also acts as consultant on the Bureau's food advertising, and deals with queries from homemakers across Canada.

Government agencies also depend on the services of home economists—and one of the newest departments to add to its staff and facilities is the Department of Fisheries at Ottawa. There, Helen McKercher works under the department chief, Edith Elliot, herself a home economics graduate. Miss McKercher supervises three other graduate home economists in the testing and development of recipes for home and quantity feeding, and preparing of leaflets and reports. She also addresses meetings on the preparation and food values of Canadian fish.

HELEN WATTIE of Toronto's Ryerson Institute of Technology and Doris Runciman of Mount Allison University in Sackville, NB, are among home economics graduates working directly in the teaching profession. Miss Wattie is resident supervisor in a modern home centre where, as an application of their theoretical training, advanced students deal with home problems in a home atmosphere. The Home Management House is a new and prideful addition to the Institute where all home economics training is in charge of Mrs. Gladys Dobson, a home economics graduate. Miss Runciman left the management of her own successful business to teach home economics students at college level. Her business experience bears fruit for her classes, through both her teaching and vocational help.

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The superb craftsmanship of MINTON china in your home will always be a cherished treasure. "Gold Rose" with its wide band of gold on pure white, is superb dignity and loveliness priced to suit Canadians everywhere.

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—or write Meakin & Ridgway (Canada) Ltd., 55 Wellington St. W., Toronto, for the name of your nearest dealer.

Katherine Caldwell Bayley and her sister, Lois Caldwell, by their articles on food and household equipment in *Canadian Home Journal*. Marie Holmes, Director of *Chatelaine* Institute, also has an enthusiastic nation-wide following—as has Marjorie Elwood of the *Star Weekly*.

SATURDAY NIGHT's own Marjorie Flint is raising a young family at the same time she edits her weekly food column.

There are other home economists who are also journalists—down East, out West, and in Ontario. Emmie Oddie of the *Western Producer* is a farmer's wife living in Milestone, Saskatchewan. Mrs. Oddie is busy not only with her writing and farm work, but with raising two active children. Her extensive home economics training and her present home life, fit her perfectly for her work of writing for other farm women, and taking part in home forum broadcasts.

IN ADDITION to writing, food editors test, or supervise testing of recipes; plan and supervise food photography; answer reader enquiries; advise manufacturers on food products and equipment; prepare cook books for distribution to their readers, and for use of manufacturers. And not the least interesting of the activities of food editors—and many other home economists—is attending conventions across Canada and in the States, to bring themselves up to date on the latest in food and equipment.

Unusual in Canada—though not in the United States—is work of home economists in advertising agencies. One Canadian agency employs two whose major work relates to the writing of advertising copy for food products. As well as writing, this work calls for planning and taking food photographs, testing of food products, checking on advertisements while they are in production, and dealing with consumers' questions. One of the most interesting jobs in the entire home economics field.

FOR GIRLS interested in home economics, the question naturally arises—what *makes* a successful home economist?

One requirement is interest in food and nutrition, or in textiles, or home management. Next, the hopeful young home economist should realize that her training, and worthwhile home economics jobs, are not cinches—but that the work is of the happiest and most satisfying kind. Finally, girls who aspire to home economics careers, must be prepared for work which is full of stimulating and intriguing emergencies.

There are many fine home-economics courses open to Canadian girls. Entrance requirement is usually matriculation or honor matriculation, or equivalent—and the courses run from two to four years. An aptitude for sciences will help the educational period.

A period of postgraduate training is desirable. Length of this training varies. For many home economics jobs it is, and will for some time prove, reasonably brief because of shortage of trained workers.

Salaries in the early stages of a home-economics career compare with that of a junior stenographer. But promising home economists make swift headway, and can eventually demand salaries equal to those of comparable male executives. In fact, we *have* heard men say that if they had known the kind of salaries top home economists earn, they would have studied home economics themselves!

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are offered for open competition among boys in Grade IX or higher who wish to enter St. Andrew's next September. Examination on 15th and 16th of May. Full particulars on request to The Headmaster, K. G. B. KETCHUM, B.A.

"JACK PINE", *from the painting for the pulp and paper industry by A. Y. Jackson, C.M.G., LL.D.*

Jack pine, varying from stateliness to stunted forms, is used for kraft pulp.

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EATON'S

This Spring and Summer the fashion-shod foot will wear a delicate, feminine shoe, often with the airy, lovely look of nylon lace in white, and colours, too. You'll find a delightful profusion of toe-tip beauty, now, at Eaton's.

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SMALL LUXURY

LITTLE furs are a big fashion th spring, and few things are bet calculated to bridge the seasonal g between cold and warm-weather wea Among the "small" furs up for co sideration are boleros of vario shapes, weskits, abbreviated stoles a Spencer jackets such, for example, the charmer shown in the photograph, this column. It's in natural grey broadtail and the entire jacket and sleeves are piped in grey velvet. There are two tiny "hidden pockets" center front in which to tuck change or flowers.

—Fur Spencer

Unlike the winter fur coats now going into storage, the term "classic" has no place the vocabulary of small furs.

And here are words of couns from a furrier:

"Silhouette of the small wrap h changed radically since the full ski has been parlayed into a major fas ion. The jacket must never come b low the waist with a full skirt."

"Since the small wrap doesn't co your costume, the color as well the kind of fur becomes of pri importance. Fur and costume shou be a harmony of blending tones."

■ New arrival: "The Busy Gi Cookbook", full of easy recipes f dishes designed to look and taste if one's personal chef had labor long and lovingly over them, pl simple directions for good meals a small parties. Lady Mendl's Peasa Soup, Creme Brulee, Cocktail Je Emilie, are some of the recipes th set the tone for the rest of the co tents. All are designed to be product without over-great expenditure time, effort or cash. An extreme useful book for busy girls—and are we all? (Longmans, Green, $2.)

MOST RECENT issue of *The Zonti* official magazine of Zonta I ternational is a special all-Canadia issue—the first in Zonta history.

Canada's story is interestingly a lucidly presented in articles by C nadian members. Cecilia Long, Pre ident, Zonta Club of Toronto, writ about the things "You Should Kno About Us"—"The Province of O tario alone, Canada's second large province, is slightly larger than Texa New York and Pennsylvania com *bined!*" Lillian D. Millar of Toront describes "The Government of Ca ada"—"It levies its own taxes, mak its own laws and has full authori over its own military, naval and a forces."

Viola MacMillan, President of t Prospectors' and Developers' Assoc ation for the past eight years, says Canada's mines—"If one may permitted to peer into the future, 1961, a mineral production wor 13¼ billions in terms of 1951 dolla seems not only possible, but pro able."

The issue is a credit to Canad and Zonta.

LIGHTER SIDE

ON BRINGING UP PARENTS

by Mary Lowrey Ross

IT WAS recently brought to my notice that the young people of Alberta are being trained in their schools in the art or bringing up their parents. According to Liberal Leader J. Harper Prowse, the textbook "Growing Up" asked the students to "discuss in classroom, conditions they think are wrong at home and bring up such problems as a comparison of the amount of money children and their parents are allowed for recreation."

This struck me as a wonderfully progressive idea and I have been busy ever since working out a similar manual for pupils in Ontario. It is still far from complete, but in the meantime I have roughed out a few notes which will I hope be of help to adolescents who are concerned about what makes the parent "tick".

Social development of parents. This is a problem with which every adolescent must deal sooner or later. Should parents be allowed to drink? To smoke? To form associations of which the adolescent disapproves? At what point should the adolescent step in with a firm unequivocal "No"?

The successful adolescent recognizes that parents are individuals, often with strong emotional drives and impulses. Any attempt at outright coercion (*e.g.* hiding the bottle or pouring it down the sink) is likely to be met with sullenness and resentment. On the other hand the average parent can usually be trusted to respond to reason and persuasion.

For instance, Stanley S., aged 15, had long been troubled by his father's habit of inviting the boys from the office in once a month to play Seven-Toed Pete. Stanley disapproved strongly of these associates but in view of his father's growing independence he felt it unwise to forbid them the house. His experience, and that of his fellow-classmates, led him to believe that it is better to allow ones parents' friends to meet within the four walls of the home where they can be kept under alert observation.

STANLEY brought his problem to the classroom for discussion, and it was agreed that the matter called for a Family Council. The wise adolescent, it was pointed out, does not exclude parents from family and economic realities. If the family finances will not cover certain expenses (Mr. S. frequently lost as much as $3.50 in an evening plus the cost of a bottle of rye), then the parent must be asked to participate in another solution.

Stanley's solution was that Mr. S. should henceforth entertain on the understanding that there would be neither stakes nor stimulants. Mr. S. has since shown some resentment of this solution since, he claims, it was arrived at while he was suffering from a terrible hangover; but as Stanley points out, it had the happy result of breaking up the "gang" and also made it possible for him to buy a piano-accordion. He is not greatly alarmed at Mr. S.'s threat to run away from home, but is keeping an eye on him.

DREAM LIFE OF PARENTS. Most parents suffer from an impaired sense of reality. They are fantasists living in a world of their own, remote from the world of youth. This is usually because they believe they are young themselves.

In this connection it may be interesting to note how Marlene B., aged 16, handled the problem of her mother's monthly Bridge Club.

Mrs. B. always referred to the members of her club as "the girls" though few of them were under 40. They met on Thursday evenings, and it was often difficult for Marlene to conceal her open disapproval as she watched them giggling, gossiping, shrieking over their hand, quarreling about their scores, and smoking like adolescents. Instead she devised a much more effective approach to the problem. When the guests arrived she helped them off with their wraps and goloshes, was particularly careful to see that they were not seated in drafts, and enunciated very loudly and clearly when chatting with them, or, on occasion, correcting their bids. When the evening was over she assisted them again with their wraps and helped them down the front steps.

In this way Marlene was able to bring the bridge club to abandon fantasy and face the basic realities. She reports that before long they stopped giggling, squealing and fighting over scores. Eventually they stopped coming to the bridge club altogether.

As far as possible, parental ideas should be treated with patience, tolerance and a sense of humor. The wise adolescent recognizes the impossibility of making over a parent, and the unlikelihood that he will be any more presentable, even after renovations, than he was before. At the same time, he should be ready to accept parental confidence, provide guidance and use the strong arm only when it is obviously needed.

There are many other angles to this absorbing problem.

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CANYON VISTA WITH WATCHTOWER AT RIGHT

PORTS OF CALL

MULEBACK IN GRAND CANYON

by J. P. Reinhold

"IS ANY fifty miles of Mother Earth that I have known as fearful, or in any part as fearful, as full of glory, as full of God?"

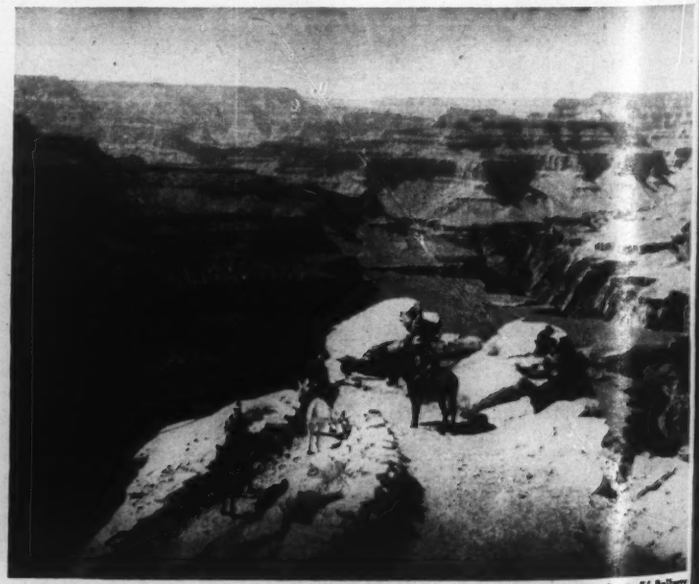
Joaquin Miller, famed poet, asked this question upon viewing the Grand Canyon of Northern Arizona for the first time.

Although their command of words may not be as expert, half a million tourists annually react just as strongly to Grand Canyon's ever-changing panorama of glorious scenic beauty.

Grand Canyon is a gigantic chasm 217 miles long, four to 18 miles wide and a vertical mile deep, located 64 miles north of Williams, Arizona. It is enclosed in Grand Canyon National Park, 1,009 square miles of picturesque terrain.

Muleback journeys into the canyon include the one-day Bright Angel Trail trip and the two-day Phantom Ranch trip. Each morning, trail parties on muleback led by competent guides ride down Bright Angel Trail from the south rim, stopping at Indian Gardens halfway down, continuing across the Tonto Plateau and down into Granite Gorge to the rocky banks of the Colorado River, one vertical mile below the rim. After luncheon on the river bank, the return journey is made in easy stages, reaching the rim late in the afternoon.

The two-day Phantom Ranch trip follows the same route going down but continues across a suspension bridge to beautiful Phantom Ranch on the floor of the Canyon, where an overnight stop is made. On the second day the return journey is made.



—Photos courtesy Santa Fé Railway

TRAIL PARTIES EXPLORE FROM SOUTH RIM

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Redistribution Background

SATURDAY NIGHT does not often slip, particularly when it is dealing with constitutional subjects, but I noticed a slight error in your first editorial of March 8, dealing with redistribution.

You said that the clause in the British North America Act which provides for four members in Prince Edward Island, the same number as its senators, was rooted in Confederation and was part of the terms under which the Maritimes entered the union. This is not correct.

The change was made in the British North America Act after the census of 1911, when Sir Robert Borden was in office. By the method of redistribution at that time and as set out in the British North America Act, Prince Edward Island would have only two members. There was a great protest in the Maritimes and as a result, there was an amendment to the BNA Act passed, by which no province would have fewer members than its number of senators. A precedent for this is to be found in the United States where the Constitution provides that no state will have fewer congressmen than it has senators.

London, Ont. ARTHUR R. FORD

Canny Scot and Curling

RE THE story on Curling (SATURDAY NIGHT, March 8), the game was invented by a canny Aberdonian in order to unload on the numerous body of good sports in Canada a large supply of Peterhead granite at approximately $1 per pound. This hitherto unknown historical fact was admitted to me (without even a blush of shame) by member of the Business and Professional Men's Club of Aberdeen at one of their meetings there some two years ago.

Montreal, Que. E. H. GURTON

Anticosti's History

FURTHER on Anticosti article in March 8 issue, *Encyclopedia Britannica* says that French chocolate magnate Menier sold the island in 1926 to the Anticosti Corporation of pulp and paper manufacturers. (The Anticosti Corporation was later merged into the Consolidated Paper Corporation.) . . . Your writer says that explorer Jacques Cartier first sighted the island in the summer of 1534 and sought refuge there from August gales. But Cartier's own record says that he first approached the island on July 25 and then on August 5; in his account of the voyage he makes no reference to storms around that time.

Winnipeg, Man. G. A. GRAHAM

Wood or Brick Houses

COMMENTING on statements in Hal Tracey's article "Lumber Industry Shifts Its Sights" in the issue of February 9: "First step in the campaign was selling the idea of building wooden homes. This was begun last year . . ." and ". . . emphasizing that many inside fixtures can be made of wood, such as cabinets . . ."

From what observations I have been able to make across Canada, particularly on the prairies and on the West Coast I would hardly agree that it could be necessary to *sell* the idea of building wooden homes as the percentage of other construction for dwelling places is trifling. And it would not be far from the truth to say that in the past and present *no* other material than wood has been commonly employed for cabinet or cupboard construction. Mr. Tracey appears to have missed a point in not suggesting to the lumber industry that they endeavor to popularize the use of wood for the construction of furniture. . . Mr. Tracey's remarks are the more remarkable to me in that the prevalence of wooden construction has struck me very forcibly after my experience in England where brick construction is most common and where wooden houses really *do* have to be sold. In fact I have yet to succeed in persuading a Canadian that brick construction has any merit at all.

Vancouver, BC G. L. PICKARD

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DeSoto now offers you one of the best-powered, best-performing cars on the road! It's the new DeSoto FireDome 8!

This new DeSoto brings you a completely new V-8 engine of a type that has won acclaim and set new performance and economy records in one short year . . . and it's the lowest-priced car with this brilliant new-design engine.

But there's more than a wonderful engine for you in this great new car. With this sensational FireDome 8 engine and DeSoto's famous "Tip-Toe" shift transmission, the new DeSoto combines long wheelbase, functional body design, co-ordinated springing and the amazing new Oriflow shock absorbers to create an ***entirely new*** **automobile that "lets you drive as you never drove before".**

This new DeSoto has to be seen to be appreciated. But it must be driven to be believed. Plan to do both — soon!

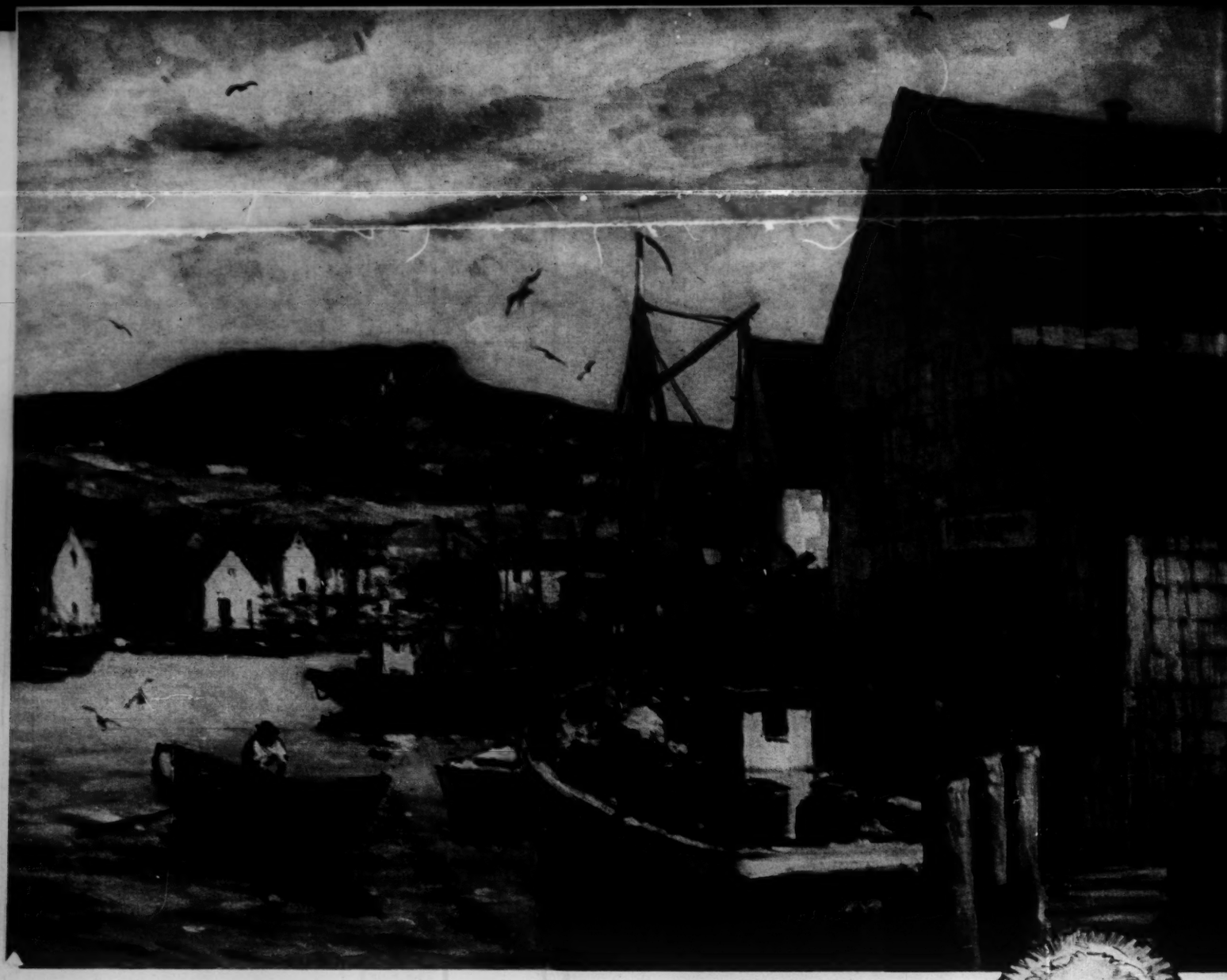
THIS IS THE "FIREDOME" CHAMBER

Here is the secret of FireDome's tremendous power and efficiency. Note the dome shape of the combustion chamber. This design makes it possible for the FireDome engine to convert fuel energy into driving power much more efficiently — every drop of fuel produces greater power. There's less loss of heat energy through the surface of the chamber . . . shorter flame travel for quicker, more thorough combustion.

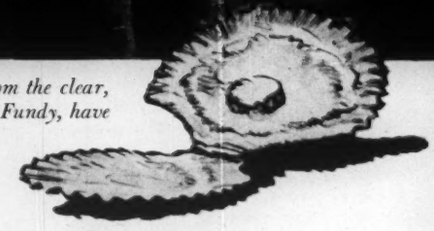
But that's not all. The new FireDome V-8 engine gives you more efficiency *combined* with greater economy in operation. See your Dodge-DeSoto dealer for full particulars about this *NEW* engine.

DeSoto FireDome 8 is manufactured in Canada by Chrysler Corporation of Canada, Limited.

ASK YOUR DODGE-DESOTO DEALER ABOUT THE MANY ADVANTAGES OF DESOTO POWER-STEERING, FLUID-TORQUE DRIVE, AND POWER BRAKES AVAILABLE IN PRODUCTION AT EXTRA COST

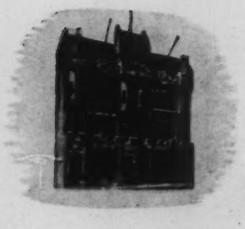


Succulent Maritime Scallops, from the clear, cool waters of Canada's Bay of Fundy, have a wonderfully clean taste.



Seagram TELLS THE WORLD

"For clean taste... look to Canada"



Visitors to Canada always remember her picturesque shore lines—the tang of her zestful Northern air—her rich rolling farmlands drenched with sun—and the wonderfully clean taste of so many of the good things from this favoured land.

• • •

The above illustration and text are from an advertisement now being published by The House of Seagram throughout the world—in Latin America, Asia, Europe, and Africa. This is one of a series of advertisements featuring Canadian scenes and Canadian food specialties. They are designed to make Canada better known throughout the world, and to help our balance of trade by assisting our Government's efforts to attract tourists to this great land.

The House of Seagram feels that the horizon of industry does not terminate at the boundary of its plants; it has a broader horizon, a farther view—a view dedicated to the development of Canada's stature in every land of the globe.

The House of Seagram